

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

No. 34,206 7/93

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1993

ESTABLISHED 1887



President Bill Clinton leaving the White House on Thursday as he began a trip to promote his new economic program.

Clinton Goes on the Road To Sell Economic Plan

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton went barnstorming in the Midwest on Thursday to sell his economic program to the American people, over the heads of their representatives in Congress, on what the president called "Day One of America's new direction."

Initial reaction was cautiously favorable from the financial markets, the instant public-opinion polls, and even the deficit-cutting champion of the frustrated middle classes, Ross Perot, whom the president took the time to telephone before Wednesday night's State of the Union Message.
Outside the United States the assessment also looked positive, in part because the U.S. government was at last responding to its allies' decade-long demand for fiscal prudence.
"This makes it easier to hold our head up high in international discussions," said a Treasury Department official, hoping the package of budget cuts, taxes and short-term stimulus would bring down interest rates, stimulate growth and serve as a sign of good intentions in discussions with economically anxious U.S. partners at Group of Seven meetings next week in London.
Part of the problem in plumbing the underlying domestic reaction to the program was the intense political storm accompanying President Clinton's determination to reverse the economic theories of Reaganomics. But there was also the fact that his program for cutting the budget deficit and reinvigorating the American economy through public investment in areas ranging

from high technology in children's health was both vast and vague.
Testing his qualities of persuasion, the president embarked on a swing through the heartland in Missouri and Ohio, on to New York and then, this weekend, to the West Coast.
"He always knew it would be a hard sell," said his press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.
Mr. Clinton's first audience in St. Louis, Missouri, heard a lively replay of his State of

the Union Message and an appeal by the president to "tell Congress you support me."
"Tell them we cannot keep doing the same old thing," he said.
Early polls by CNN and ABC News/Washington Post showed margins of between 3-to-1 and 4-to-1 approving the president's plan, even though respondents recognized their taxes would go up. (Page 3)
Paul Volcker, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the nation's economic conscience during the Reagan years, said: "The speech very eloquently joined the issue and made the best case for deficit reduction that can be made. But it still will reduce the deficit by only about one-third by the end of the president's first term."
The fiscal projections extend for five years.
Clinton adds BTU to the Washington lexicon, and Americans will pay. Page 3.
The early reaction from corporate executives is one of qualified support. Page 11.

when the goal is to reduce the deficit from the present 3.4 percent of gross domestic product to 2.7 percent of the level of the latter Reagan years. Gross domestic product measures a country's total output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad.
But virtually no one outside Washington was yet aware of the administration's own projections, which were presented in charts here by Leon E. Panetta, director of the Office of Management and Budget. In order to bring down the deficit definitively by the start of the next decade to less than 1 percent of gross domestic product, he said, the nation will also have to reform its private health-care system.
Political criticism was led by Republican politicians and capitalized on the pain in the program — income tax increases for the wealthy and an across-the-board tax on energy.
In a country fed on the rhetoric of low taxes as an engine of prosperity even before Ronald Reagan came to power 12 years ago, President Clinton had to commit all of his personal prestige, as well as the prestige of his cabinet, to the pledge that tax increases will work.
The administration's tactic is to force the Republican minority into a corner by demanding that they come up with their own spending cuts and tax increases.
The Democrats' main task is to keep their congressional majority in line despite stiff cuts in 150 programs, many of them outmoded but politically sacred, ranging from rural electrification loans to nuclear reactor research.
The rest of the revenue-raiser, such as higher
See STUMPING, Page 6

President Charts a Bold New Course: It's Uphill

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton campaigned last year on the promise of economic change. He has just described in detail how difficult and painful that change would be.
Not since World War II has a president proposed such strong medicine. And not since Ronald Reagan 12 years ago called for a popular program of deep tax cuts and much more money for the Pentagon has a president recommended such a fundamental shift in how the government operates.
After 12 years of Republican emphasis on low taxes and less government involvement in domestic affairs, Mr. Clinton wants to raise taxes and expand government investment in such areas as education and public-works projects. He also wants to cut the budget deficit, which ballooned in the Republican years.
Mr. Clinton has tried to develop a plan that Americans would perceive as fair — one that would require the wealthiest to pay the most, that would put no particular industry or region of the country at a disadvantage while letting none off the hook completely, and that would

wring some wasteful expenditures out of the government.
But fair or not, it would sting. Every household would pay more for gasoline and utilities, a reversal of the campaign promise to cut taxes for the middle class. Those families with incomes below \$30,000 would have the new taxes all but offset by increased benefits. And government programs that affect the pocketbooks of ordinary Americans — Social Security, Medicare, student loans — would be trimmed.
In his speech to Congress, Mr. Clinton played down the austerity at first, emphasizing instead his still-unformed plans to change the health and welfare systems and establish a national service corps for young people. An hour into the speech, he finally got around to tax increases and asked his audience for courage and contribution.
The belt-tightening would not begin in earnest until next year. As a prelude, Mr. Clinton would try to create 500,000 new jobs nationwide this year by expanding government spending on construction projects and giving tax breaks to businesses.
But the president's economic planners said

the main purpose of the program — and the basis on which it should be judged — was not what it would do to the economy this year but what it would do about turning the economy around over the long term.
The goal, said Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the head of Mr. Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers, was to "reverse a number of disturbing economic trends."
• In the last two decades, Americans have consumed too much and saved and invested too little.
• Family incomes have stagnated, even though many more families have two earners.
• The gap between the rich and the poor has widened.
• And most important for budget purposes, the deficit — the difference between what the government spends and what it gets in tax revenue — is rising inexorably.
Leon E. Panetta, the budget director, said that unless changes — big changes — were

enacted, the deficit will exceed half a trillion dollars by the end of the decade.
No economist disputes that those unhealthy trends exist. The only question is whether Mr. Clinton is going about attacking them the right way.
Republicans in Congress accused the president of insufficient zeal in reducing spending. Mr. Panetta said he welcomed suggestions for further reductions. He challenged them to come up with the programs they wanted to see.
"They'll give you a hell of a speech on the deficit," Mr. Panetta said of the administration's critics. "Obviously, our confrontation is going to be on the specifics. If you're just going to give me the regular speech you give at the Rotary Club, forget it."
And one of the most controversial items in the president's proposal was an increase in the income tax imposed on Social Security benefits received by individuals with pretax incomes over \$25,000 and couples with incomes over \$32,000.
The higher Social Security taxes would affect
See PAIN, Page 6

Highlights of the Clinton Proposal

Over four years, tax increases and... cuts would decrease the deficit by \$225 billion. This year, the deficit would increase by \$20 billion in stimulus tax cuts.

• The top marginal rate on individual income taxes would remain 28 percent.
• The tax rate on families with taxable income above \$250,000 would be increased by an additional 10 percent.
• Families with taxable income below \$250,000 would receive grants and credits to help pay for their children's education.
• The top corporate tax rate, now 34 percent, would rise to 36 percent.
• The higher Social Security taxes would affect...

• The gap between the rich and the poor has widened.
• And most important for budget purposes, the deficit — the difference between what the government spends and what it gets in tax revenue — is rising inexorably.

Student's Work on AIDS May Have Pierced Its Armor

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A medical student has found what Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston says "may be the Achilles' heel of HIV," the virus that causes AIDS, and has developed a novel drug strategy that eliminates the virus from human cells grown in the test tube.
The strategy involves targeting a combination of three drugs against the same component of HIV, an enzyme that makes copies of the virus's genetic material.
In test tubes, the combination of drugs has blocked the virus from growing and from spreading to other cells, the team reported Thursday in the British scientific journal Nature. The scientists noted that the test-tube strategy apparently prevented infection of

healthy cells and successfully treated HIV in cells that had been infected.
The authors of the paper approved the press release from Massachusetts General. But they and other experts emphasized that they did not want to create false hope and cautioned that medicine was full of examples of substances that seemed promising at the test-tube stage, but failed to make viable drugs, whether because they were ineffective in patients or caused unacceptable side effects.
The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association says that of 5,000 chemically synthesized substances only 250 reach the stage of being tested in animals, five reach tests in humans and one is approved by the Food and Drug Administration.
The strategy devised by the student, Yung-Kang Chow, involves two marketed anti-HIV

drugs, AZT and ddI, and either of two experimental ones, pyridone and nevirapine.
Last week the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, chose 10 medical centers throughout the country to test Mr. Chow's therapy concept in 200 patients with advanced HIV infection, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, an Institutes official. The institutes said they were not yet ready to announce the names of the 10 centers.
"The concept clearly needs to be pursued very actively, not only with these three drugs but also with other drugs," said Dr. Fauci, who directs the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
He added in an interview: "Even though this is potentially very important, we have to restrain ourselves from immediately making the

leap to say that this is the answer to the treatment of HIV."
Dr. Martin S. Hirsch, who as director of AIDS research at Massachusetts General is Mr. Chow's supervisor and co-author of the report, said nevirapine, which is made by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Ridgefield, Connecticut, would be the third drug used with AZT and ddI in the trials.
The effectiveness will be determined by studying two groups, one of which will receive all three drugs and the other of which will receive only AZT and ddI for purposes of comparison.
"There's always the potential that these drugs will interact in unfavorable ways that we

Senate Votes To Bar HIV Immigrants

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharp rebuff to President Bill Clinton, the Senate voted overwhelmingly Thursday to block the administration from lifting a ban prohibiting the immigration of people infected with the virus that causes AIDS.
Although the action has little chance of becoming law, the 76-to-23 vote, in which 34 Democrats voted against the president, illustrated both the lingering discomfort in the Senate over AIDS and immigration issues, and the new president's lack of control over the Senate. It could foreshadow trouble as Mr. Clinton moves beyond economic issues to pursue his social agenda.
The vote followed an emotional debate between Republicans who argued that the country could not afford to risk admitting AIDS victims and Democrats who said Americans should show no less compassion than other industrialized countries that already offer sanctuary to such immigrants.
The administration did not lobby strenuously against the Republican-sponsored measure, fearing it would become as contentious an issue as the proposed lifting of the ban on homosexual service in the military.
Homosexual activists privately expressed disappointment with the administration's inaction, but Senate Democrats said it was understandable that the White House chose to focus its attention on its proposed economic program, particularly since the HIV measure is highly likely to die in the House.



A BIRD IN THE HAND — An Armenian guerrilla trying to catch a turkey during a break in fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan. After several months of an economic blockade by Azerbaijan, the enclave is almost starving.

Boeing to Slash U.S. Jobs 20%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — Boeing Co., the world's leading airplane builder, on Thursday joined the list of big American companies making production work-force cuts by announcing plans to eliminate 28,000 jobs nationwide by mid-1994.
The cuts, which amount to nearly 20 percent of Boeing's work force in the United States, coincided with a sharp production work cutback by a leading member of the European Airbus consortium and further signs of stress in the global airline industry.
Boeing said it planned to cut 23,000 jobs this year through resignations, retirements and other attrition as well as layoffs. It plans an additional 5,000 cuts in the first half of 1994.
"These reductions reflect the realities of the current market in the aerospace industry," said Frank Shrontz, the company's chairman and chief executive.
"Right now, the airlines are not doing well," he said, "and we're projecting it'll take some time to recover."
Analysts had predicted huge job losses after Boeing said in January that it was cutting production of its 737, 747, 757 and 767, but the cuts were at the high end of expectations. Boeing has said it expects its sales to fall about 14 percent this year because of a continuing slump in the airline industry.
That slump was underscored Thursday when AMR Corp., owner of the largest U.S. carrier, said it would consider dumping its American Airlines unit if the carrier continues to post big losses.
A spokesman, confirming a report in The
See BOEING, Page 13

Klosk

Toll High as Haiti Ferry Sinks
Hundreds of passengers were missing and feared drowned Thursday after an overloaded, rusty ferryboat sank during a storm off southern Haiti.
As many as 1,500 people may have been on the ferry boat. The sinking came during heavy rain several hours into the ship's journey to the capital. Officials said there were about 60 known survivors.
News of the accident reached Port-au-Prince on Thursday as bodies of the victims began washing onto beaches around southern towns. (Page 6)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 10.00	Up 0.25%
3,302.19	91.20

The Dollar
New York Thurs. close previous close
DM 1.6315 1.6236
Pound 1.4475 1.4455
Yen 119.15 119.85
FF 5.5067 5.58

One Convoy Cleared For Eastern Bosnia, Other Aid Still Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELGRADE — Serbian commanders agreed Thursday to allow a United Nations relief convoy to reach Muslims in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina, but a UN official said that a decision to suspend relief operations in the former Yugoslav republic remained in effect.

The official, Lyndall Sachs, a spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said a Serbian militia in Rogatica had inspected the convoy and authorized its departure for Gorazde in eastern Bosnia. She said this convoy was an exception to the commissioner's decision to suspend relief efforts.

The Serbs had refused for two days to let the convoy pass, the third week in a row it had prevented food and medicine from reaching the 70,000 Muslims in Gorazde. The convoy was expected to arrive Friday after repairs were made to the road to Gorazde.

Sadak Ogata, the UN high

commissioner for refugees, called off aid efforts in Bosnia on Wednesday in response to the Serbs' refusal to let convoys through to isolated Muslim towns in the east, and in response to the Bosnian government's decision last week to boycott all UN aid until the eastern towns could be supplied.

Miss Sachs said the Serbs' agreement to let the convoy move on would not affect Mrs. Ogata's decision to suspend relief operations.

"We regard this as a one-off thing," she said. "There will be no relief operations until there is agreement by all parties to ensure secure conditions."

Miss Sachs said a second convoy — headed for villages near the eastern town of Cerska, which have been cut off from all aid for 11 months — was still blocked at the border with Serbia.

A third UN convoy, which had been due to leave Belgrade on Thursday for the eastern Bosnian town of Zepa, was still in the Serbian capital, Miss Sachs said.

Earlier, American officials said the Clinton administration was considering using planes to drop food supplies into regions of Bosnia-Herzegovina cut off by Serbian militias. Bosnian Muslim leaders have long requested such a move.

The aid standoff has put pressure on the United States to make good on hints of a more active U.S. role, which have come from Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, American officials said.

"It is definitely being seriously considered, especially in the last several days," one official said.

Meanwhile, a new round of Bosnian peace talks at the United Nations was jeopardized even before resumption Thursday, with Bosnia-Serbs announcing a boycott unless the talks were moved back to Geneva.

In a letter to Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, co-chairmen of the Bosnian peace conference, the Bosnian Serb delegation said it would not be returning to UN headquarters in New York "for the time being."

The delegation complained that it had been subjected to "unequal treatment" during its stay in New York. The letter cited repeated anti-Serb demonstrations and U.S. visa restrictions which limited them to a 10-block area around the UN building.

The absence of the Serbs, who occupy two-thirds of Bosnia's territory, would render Friday's round of talks largely irrelevant.

(AFP, Reuters, WP, NYT)



A Swedish UN soldier watching Canadians remove a tank Thursday from a checkpoint on the border between Serbia and the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. Swedish troops were relieving Canadians in the mission to keep the war from spreading to Macedonia.

A Yeltsin Setback on Bosnia

Legislators Vote to Oppose Sanctions Against Only Serbs

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As a striking example of the strong nationalist sentiments with which the Yeltsin government must contend, the standing Russian legislature voted overwhelmingly for a nonbinding resolution on Thursday that would overturn Russian policy on the former Yugoslavia.

Several days after President Bill Clinton's special envoy on the Bosnian crisis met with Russian legislators and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, the standing legislature, the Supreme Soviet, voted by 162 to 4 to urge the United Nations to impose sanctions on Croatia or, if not, to lift them on Serbia.

Russia has traditionally close ties to fellow Slavs and fellow nationalists in Serbia, and Russian nationalists have decried what they say is Mr. Kozyrev's "betrayal" of historical allies in pursuit of a "pro-Western" policy.

Mr. Kozyrev, who is scheduled to deliver a policy statement on Bosnia-Herzegovina to the standing legislature on Friday, has criticized some members of parliament for their support for Serbia and pleaded for an even-handed policy.

"Unconditional support for one of the Slav peoples against all the other peoples of Yugoslavia" must be avoided, he said.

The vote Thursday, which will embarrass Mr. Kozyrev, does not augur well for the ratification of the START-2 nuclear-arms reduction treaty signed in January by President Boris N. Yeltsin and President George Bush.

The ratification debate is scheduled to begin Monday, and Russian conservatives have made similar accusations that the treaty protects U.S. strategic interests, while eliminating the backbone of Russia's traditional deterrent, the heavy SS-18 missiles.

What prompted parliamentary concern over Bos-

nia-Herzegovina was a Croatian army offensive, beginning in late January, to retake Serbian-held territory in southern Croatia's Krajina region. The Croats have used a period of truce with the Serbs to bolster their army, and many Russian nationalists feel that the West, the United States in particular, has been too quick to blame the Serbs for all problems in the former Yugoslavia.

About 100 people demonstrated Thursday outside the Russian Foreign Ministry against Mr. Kozyrev's Balkan policy. They fired several flares at the building before the police dispersed them.

Mr. Kozyrev, who has strongly backed the Vance and Lord Owen plan, is believed that the United States has not taken a more openly pro-Bosnian position.

In meetings in Moscow over the weekend with Russian legislators, the new U.S. envoy to negotiations on the Balkan crisis, Reginald Bartholomew, was told that Russia would not support stronger sanctions against Serbia.

Mr. Kozyrev, who is detested by Russian nationalists and conservatives, has tried to balance public statements about Moscow's "independent policy" with support for the Vance-Owen plan. He is also said to have warned Washington that a pro-Bosnian stance could jeopardize the chances of Russia's ratification of the START-2 treaty.

The resolution said that the Supreme Soviet "considers it advisable" for the Russian government to ask the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against Croatia while alleviating those already imposed on the Serbs. If this request is rejected, the resolution urges that sanctions against the Serbs be lifted altogether.

The resolution urged the combatants to stop fighting and negotiate and the rest of the world to stop supplying arms and refrain from military intervention.

Russia Plans Memorial to KAL Flight 007

RUSSIA will build a memorial to the 269 people who died when a South Korean airliner was shot down in Soviet airspace almost 10 years ago, the press agency Itar-Tass said Thursday.

The memorial, on Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East, will show a narrow path vanishing into the sea. Stone pillars will be erected with plaques bearing the names of the victims, Itar-Tass said.

The deputy governor of Sakhalin, Yuri Mishuta, said the unveiling of the monument and a memorial service for the victims are scheduled for Sept. 1, the 10th anniversary of the downing of the Korean Air Lines jet. The shrine is now called Korean Air.

Everyone aboard Flight 007 was killed when the airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter near Sakhalin. Moscow asserted at the time that the plane was on a spying mission for the CIA. South Korea and the United States said the airliner had entered Soviet airspace by mistake. An international investigation of the incident is continuing.

Li Calls for Better U.S.-China Ties

BEIJING (Reuters) — Prime Minister Li Peng called Thursday for improved relations with the United States, a day after Beijing had announced the release from prison of two prominent student campaigners for democracy and a 76-year-old Roman Catholic bishop.

Mr. Li said in a meeting with Alexander M. Haig, a former U.S. secretary of state, that all "artificially created obstacles" to a better U.S.-China relationship "should be cleared away." Xinhua, the official press agency, said.

In addition, the official newspaper China Daily quoted Mr. Li as saying: "We are ready to conduct cooperation with U.S. business circles in areas like energy, communications and telecommunications."

Study Links Body Shape to Fertility

LONDON (AP) — The fatter a woman's waist is relative to her body size, the longer it takes her to get pregnant, according to a Dutch study of 500 women.

Doctors have long known that women who are too thin or obese have more difficulties getting pregnant than women of average weight. The Dutch study, which appears in the Saturday issue of *The British Medical Journal*, suggests that fertility is not only affected by weight, but by how the weight is distributed.

"Our study shows women who are of normal weight and apple-shaped have a lower probability of conception than normal weight women who are pear-shaped," said Dr. Boukje Zandstra, an epidemiologist at the Institute of Preventive Health Care, at The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research in Leiden, Netherlands. Although the scientists do not know why body shape correlates with fertility, they speculate that fat could act like a chemical signal, touching off the release of hormones. Apple-shaped women, the typical male shape, may have higher levels of male hormones compared to pear-shaped women, the typical female physique, the researchers said.

Burma Denounces Nobel Mission

BANGKOK (AFP) — A member of Burma's ruling junta denounced the peace mission to Thailand by Nobel laureates on Thursday as the group issued an open letter calling for the release of the Burmese dissident Daw Aung San Su Kyi.

Major General Khin Nyunt, Burma's intelligence chief, said the seven Nobel Peace Prize winners were "using the land of a neighboring country to attack Burma's internal affairs." Ramoong radio said in a broadcast monitored here. "We have no plan to change our internal political and human rights policies" because of their actions," he said.

The laureates, barred from entering Burma by Ramoong's military government, called the imposition of an international arms embargo against the Burmese junta an "extremely urgent" matter and said the group would convey that message to the United Nations.

Haiti Hijacker Gives Up His Gun

MIAMI (AP) — A man armed with a gun seized a hostage at an airport in Haiti, hijacked a missionary group's plane with 12 others aboard and ordered it to Miami on Thursday, an official said.

But the gunman surrendered his weapon to the crew about two and a half hours later, before the plane reached Miami, a U.S. law enforcement source said. The hijacker, who the source said was a soldier, shot a hole in the ceiling of the plane before it took off, but no injuries were reported. The hijacked plane was a twin-propeller DC-3.

China Says No to Patten, Yes to Talks

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China has ruled out concessions on Governor Chris Patten's proposals for democratic change for Hong Kong, but opened the door to discussing the colony's political future with Britain.

In a magazine interview, Mr. Qian stuck to his hard line against Mr. Patten's proposals but conspicuously did not repeat a long-standing Chinese demand that they must be scrapped before negotiations on the present impasse can begin. He raised the possibility of talks, which was not a prospect only two months ago.

"Any major changes regarding Hong Kong's future," Mr. Qian said, "political system must be undertaken in consultation with the Chinese side in order to achieve Hong Kong's stable transition and smooth handover."

For the Record

A Berlin court dropped attempted manslaughter charges against a former East German border guard Thursday, closing Germany's eighth trial over the shooting of would-be escapees at the Berlin Wall. The court said there was no evidence that the former Stasi captain intended to kill two East Germans who tried to flee to the West across the wall on April 1, 1989. It was the second acquittal in the border-guard trials since the wall came down at the end of 1989. (Reuters)

Plan for Trials On War Crimes Gains at the UN

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Five permanent members of the UN Security Council agreed Thursday to seek the establishment of an international court to punish war criminals in the former Yugoslavia.

The United States, Britain, France and Russia had supported the concept, but did not get China's support until Thursday, diplomats said.

The text of a draft resolution they agreed upon will ask Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to study ways to set up the court, which would limit its jurisdiction to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

War crimes committed after Jan. 1, 1991, would be punished by the court, under the draft. Diplomats said that was an arbitrary date they had chosen.

This marks the first time such a step has been taken since the Allies created the Nuremberg tribunal to try the leaders of Nazi Germany after World War II.

THE GENUINE LEATHER U.S. ARMY FIELD JACKET

Millions of fighting men swear by it. Now, you can own it in genuine leather!

Ask any man who ever owned one...he'll tell you it's the best jacket he ever had. For millions of G.I.s, the official issue U.S. Army Field Jacket was the most prized piece of gear from Army days. Earning its stripes from World War II to Desert Storm, it always came home with the troops. Now, *The Genuine Leather U.S. Army Field Jacket* combines the rugged good looks and comfort of the jacket that veterans treasure with the richness of supple genuine leather! Available exclusively from Willabee & Ward.

Authentic Details. Practical Hip-Length Cut.

All the great features that made the original so popular are here. For starters, there's the famous fit and cut. It's comfortable and it covers you to the hip. The regulation shoulder epaulets, roomy snap-close pockets, zipper and snap-front closures, adjustable cuffs, and drawstrings at the waist and hip. What's more, we've updated the classic design by adding convenient side-entry pockets, two zippered inside breast pockets, and a comfortable satin-blend lining. The result is a great-looking jacket that's perfect with jeans, yet the luxurious genuine leather makes it dressy enough for a night on the town.



Available in two different colors of genuine leather:
 • Classic Brown • Black

● Regulation epaulets
 ● Roomy snap-close pockets
 ● Zipper and snap closures
 ● Waist and hip drawstrings
 ● Adjustable cuffs

Just \$195.
 Convenient Monthly Installments.

The Genuine Leather U.S. Army Field Jacket is available in brown and black and is priced at just \$195 (plus \$9.50 shipping/handling), payable in six monthly credit card installments of only \$34.08. Comes with a 30-day money-back guarantee. Available in sizes S, M, L, and XL. Have questions about sizing? Call us — we'll fit you over the phone. Phone orders normally shipped next business day.

CALL TOLL-FREE: 1-800-367-4534
 EXT. 685-120 © 1993 W&W

Willabee & Ward
 47 Richards Avenue
 Norwalk, CT 06857

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CALL TOLL-FREE: 1-800-367-4534 Ext. 685-120
 Outside U.S.: 203-866-0101 Ext. 3900

Please send me Genuine Leather U.S. Army Field Jacket(s).

Sizes(s) (Circle): Small Medium Large Extra Large
 (38-40) (42-44) (46-48) (50-52)

Color(s) (Circle): Brown Black

For each jacket, charge 6 installments of \$34.08* to my credit card VISA MasterCard Discover Am. Ex.

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Signature _____ (All orders subject to acceptance.)

I prefer not to use a credit card and will pay by check. Enclosed is my check for \$195 plus \$9.50 shipping/handling, a total of \$204.50* for each jacket.

*Any applicable sales tax will be billed with shipment. Higher shipping/handling outside U.S.

ANC Backs Proposal For Mixed Cabinet

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa — After a week of semantic gyrations, the African National Congress made it clear Thursday that it had reached agreement with the white minority government on the most major elements of a proposed five-year transitional government, except on what it would be called.

The ANC insists on calling it a government of national unity. The government prefers to call it a power-sharing arrangement. Both sides profess to be horrified that anyone would say they have a deal.

Behind the posturing lies a political dilemma that seems likely to bedevil both parties for the five years of their negotiated transition: How can two such ideological opposites and historical enemies join together in one government without alienating their own supporters and fueling fringe parties to their left and right?

The solution during this opening week of staged unveilings has been a barrage of word-play from both sides, with deals being announced, repudiated and revived several times. At the height of the confusion, both President Frederik W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, were reported to be publicly walking away from the agreements that their negotiators were privately assuring reporters and diplomats were on track.

On Thursday, the ANC insisted that no deals had been struck in "smoke-filled rooms," but at the same time disclosed new details about the way the transitional government was expected to work.

The government-ANC proposal, which still must be approved by a multiparty negotiating forum expected to be convened next month, calls for South Africa's first all-race election to be held by the first quarter of next year. A legislative body would be elected and would write a post-apartheid constitution.

That body, constituted on the basis of proportional representation, would choose a president by simple majority vote. Given that the ANC is expected to receive more than 50 percent of the vote, South Africa's next president is likely to be Mr. Mandela.

The executive branch would also be based on proportional representation, with all parties that receive more than 5 percent of the vote awarded seats in the cabinet proportionate to their strength in the first vote.

The president would be able to make some executive decisions on his own, but he would require approval of two-thirds of his cabinet in some still-to-be-negotiated areas.

The legislative body would need a two-thirds majority to adopt a constitution. Last year, talks foundered over whether the approval threshold for a constitution should be 70 percent or 75 percent.

But any constitutional clause that deals with the regional functions, powers and boundaries would have to be approved by a two-thirds majority of all legislators from regional voter lists.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A citywide strike by Paris postal employees appeared to be easing on Thursday, with talks resuming between unions and management and one labor confederation pulling out of the action. La Poste, the French postal service, said only about 25 percent of the capital's 7,000 mail delivery employees were on strike Thursday. (AFP)

Trains in Brittany, including a high-speed TGV, were delayed Thursday morning when French fishermen burned tires and furniture on tracks at the station in Quimper to protest a slump in seafood prices. The fishermen attribute the crisis to unfair competition from other European Community members and to low-priced imports from the United States and East European countries. (AFP)

A one-day strike in Britain by 2,000 customs officers and administrators at airports and border points Thursday caused few travel disruptions, a Customs and Excise spokesman said. Members of the Civil and Public Service Association were protesting a cut in overtime pay. (UPI)

Christopher, in Cairo, Tests Mideast Attitudes

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher arrived here Thursday with what U.S. officials said were instructions from President Bill Clinton to determine if Arabs and Israelis were willing to make the compromises necessary for the United States to continue to pay significant attention to the Middle East peace process.

"It's a big world out there with lots of things to do," a senior U.S. official aboard Mr. Christopher's plane said during the trip to Cairo. "We're willing to do our part if they're willing to do theirs. But it cannot continue to have a high priority if we're pushing against a closed door."

Mr. Christopher himself was more discreet in his public remarks when he was greeted by the Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa. He said: "We believe there are important opportunities here that should not be missed by the parties. We have come to the region ready to do our best, and we will be assessing whether the parties are ready to do theirs."

The senior official on the plane had been more direct, warning that a recent remark about Mr. Christopher's being in "a listening mode" did not mean that the new administration intended to approach the 15-month-old peace process in a leisurely manner.

U.S. officials said that the Clinton administration, in establishing its foreign policy priorities, wants to determine whether the parties are ready to end procedural wrangling and to set dates for substantive negotiations.

The talks have been stalled since Dec. 17, when Israel deported more than 400 Palestinians to a no-man's-land between Israel and Lebanon. The 400 had been accused of advocating violence in Israeli-occupied territories. Palestinian delegates to the talks have said they will not return to the bargaining table until all the deportees are returned to Israel.

The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has since said that 100 of the Palestinians could return immediately and the rest by the end of the year. But Palestinian representatives have rejected this as inadequate and urged Arab governments to put greater pressure on Israel.

Mr. Moussa said during the arrival ceremonies for Mr. Christopher: "All of us have to do more in order that the deportees return to their homes very soon."

Mr. Christopher parried Mr. Moussa's remark by saying, "I'm here to try to encourage the parties to resume the peace process."

He did not elaborate, but he seemed to be hinting that the United States believes the deportee issue has been dealt with adequately and that it is time to move on.

That, the senior U.S. official said, is the message that Mr. Christopher will present to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and to his visits over the next few days with leaders of Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Israel.

Herald Tribune
 LIVING IN THE U.S.?
 NOW PRINTED IN
 NEW YORK
 FOR SAME DAY
 DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES
 TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL
 1-800-882-2884
 (IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
 BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE
 For Work, Life and Academic
 Experiences — No Classroom
 Attendance Required
 (310) 471-0306
 FAX: (310) 471-6456
 Call or write for information
 or send detailed resume for Free Evaluation
 Pacific Western University
 600 N. Sycamore Blvd. Dept. 23
 Los Angeles, CA 90049

سكرا من الامل

FIRST 100 DAYS / OF THE DRAWING BOARD

POLITICAL NOTES

The Speech the President Failed to Deliver

WASHINGTON — Dozens of aides spent hundreds of hours drafting the speech that President Bill Clinton took to Capitol Hill with him on Wednesday night. But that was not the speech that Mr. Clinton delivered.

In the end, much of the president's address — whole paragraphs even — were completely ad-libbed by a politician who loves nothing more than to tinker with, and rewrite, his speeches.

As Mr. Clinton rambled on, one passage seemed to come out of nowhere, and provoked the extraordinary spectacle of loud, even disrespectful laughter from the Republican side of the House chamber. That was when Mr. Clinton talked about the "independent figures" from the Congressional Budget Office.

Undaunted by his opponents' derision of the budget office, which during the Reagan and Bush years was virtually always at odds with administration estimates of the federal deficit and other important numbers, the president forged on.

"Well, you can laugh, my fellow Republicans," he joked. "But I'll point out that the Congressional Budget Office was normally more conservative on what was going to happen and closer to right than previous presidents."

Mr. Clinton's ad-libbing seemed surprising since he had spent the day displaying the trait that sets him apart from his more disciplined predecessors: He likes to write, and rewrite and rewrite speeches until moments before he delivers them. (NYT)

A 'Reasonable' White House Jogging Track?

WASHINGTON — What's next — his own private McDonald's? President Clinton confirmed that he was building a jogging track on the White House grounds, to be financed with \$30,000 in private contributions in much the same way Nancy Reagan embellished her china closet and other White House items.

Surely, this could not be what the president meant by "sacrifice." "I could be wrong, but I don't think the American people will see the jogging track as an extravagance," Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, said Wednesday after Mr. Clinton was peppered with questions about the track during a late-afternoon photo opportunity. "They'll see it as a prudent and — what's the word I'm looking for — reasonable measure," Ms. Myers added. (WFP)

For Mrs. Quayle, New Job and Long Commute

WASHINGTON — Marilyn Quayle, wife of former Vice President Dan Quayle, is joining the Indianapolis law firm of Krieg DeVault Alexander & Capehart.

William R. Neale, a partner in the firm and a longtime friend of the Quayles, said that although Mrs. Quayle was returning to Washington after the announcement, she was already starting to work, by telephone and fax.

The Quayles plan to move to Indianapolis in June. Until then, Mrs. Quayle, a 1974 graduate of the Indiana University School of Law, will commute to the office from Washington. She will work mainly in the areas of corporate, international-business and health-care law.

"Our clients will benefit from the expertise and knowledge Marilyn has developed over the past 16 years in Washington," Mr. Neale said. (NYT)

Quote-Unquote

President Clinton, in his address to Congress: "I did not seek this office to place blame. I come here tonight to accept responsibility, and I want you to accept responsibility with me. And, if we do right by this country, I do not care who gets the credit for it." (AP)

Away From Politics

● Calcium supplements reduced women's annual bone loss after menopause by one-third to one-half in a new study, a New Zealand team reported in The New England Journal of Medicine. The Journal said in an editorial that women should take at least 1,000 milligrams of calcium a day and that they should take from 400 to 800 international units of vitamin D.

● Prospective jurors in the Rodney King beating trial in Los Angeles expressed fears of new riots if four white police officers are acquitted on federal charges but said such fears would not affect their verdict.

● An anti-nuclear campaigner who rushed the single to smash a crystal statue presented to former President Ronald Reagan in October was sentenced in Las Vegas to four months in federal prison. The man, Rick Paul Springer, is to begin serving his term on April 2.

● As much as \$40 million is believed to be missing from an armored-car service whose owners, Robert and Susanna Scaretta, are accused of stealing the money and gambling some of it away in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

● The crash of USAir Flight 405, which killed 27 people in March during a severe snowstorm at La Guardia Airport in New York, was caused by a combination of ice buildup on the wings, human error and confusion in the cockpit, federal investigators said in their final report on the accident. (NYT, Reuters, AP)

Agenda Will Work, President Pleads, if It's Left Intact

By Ruth Marcus and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Presenting a four-year blueprint for reinvigorating the American economy, President Bill Clinton combined one of the largest tax increases in history with significant deficit reductions, new government spending to create jobs and a promise of fairness for the middle class.

Mr. Clinton introduced his economic plan to Congress and the American people Wednesday night in an hour-long State of the Union address that also promoted a variety of other measures — from health care to gun control to campaign finance reform — as part of his vision of "a new direction" for the nation.

"This economic plan can't please everybody," Mr. Clinton said at the end of his address, when he returned to what aides had said would be virtually its only focus. "If the package is picked apart, there'll be something that will anger each of us and won't please anybody. But if it is taken as a whole it will help all of us."

He urged Congress and the nation to resist "the temptation to focus only on a particular spending cut you don't like or some particular investment that wasn't made — and nobody likes the tax increases. But let's just face facts: For 20 years through administrations of both parties, incomes have stalled and debt has exploded and productivity has not grown as it should. We cannot deny the reality of our condition. We have got to play the hand we were dealt and play it as best we can."

Much as former President Ronald Reagan set the tone for his administration when he unveiled a package of tax and spending cuts 12 years ago, Mr. Clinton outlined a new Democratic order that his advisers say honestly confronts the economic realities facing the country and fairly spreads the burdens and benefits. Mr. Clinton said 98.8 percent of America's families

Poll Says 79% Back Clinton's Castor Oil

WASHINGTON — Two surveys taken immediately after President Bill Clinton's address to Congress found that voters strongly supported his economic plan, despite the fact that it proposed higher taxes.

Of 514 people who saw the speech, 79 percent favored the plan, with 62 percent supporting the proposals enthusiastically, according to a Gallup poll done for CNN and USA Today. It said 16 percent opposed the plan. The remaining 5 percent

had no opinion. The margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points. An ABC-Washington Post survey found 74 percent of the people who had watched the speech approved of most of Mr. Clinton's proposals. Eighteen percent disapproved, 6 percent had mixed feelings and 2 percent had no opinion. The telephone poll of 591 people — 70 percent of whom watched the address — had the same margin of error as the CNN-USA Today poll.

While the president said the program included spending cuts and tax increases totaling \$325 billion over four years — of which two-thirds would go to reduce the deficit and one-third for investments, Mr. Clinton's proposals would bring in \$186 billion in new taxes, one of the largest tax increases in history.

But his advisers warned that the deficit would return to its upward trajectory after 1997 unless health care costs were reined in, and Mr. Clinton devoted a significant part of his speech to an impassioned plea for restructuring health care.

"All of our efforts to strengthen the economy will fail — let me say this again, I feel so strongly about this — all of our efforts to strengthen economy will fail unless we also take this year — not next year, not five years from now, but this year — bold steps to reform our health care system."

The Clinton address and the budget documents put out by his advisers amount to the president's official

transition from campaigning to governing. To get there, he was forced to put aside some prominent pledges: to cut taxes on the middle class, to have the deficit in four years, to provide increased health care for Americans while controlling health costs.

At the same time, he reinforced other elements of his campaign: to increase social spending in programs for children, for AIDS treatment and research and for worker training; to stimulate the economy with federal spending and make extreme reduction in the deficit later; to trim the cost of the federal government; to move more of the tax burden onto the wealthy, and to cut defense.

The package embodied a word — sacrifice — that was never spoken during the Clinton campaign. It also reinforced a theme that was prominent in the campaign — that the rich and special interests would have to give back some of what they had gained during the 12 years of Republican government.

To match the tax increases, Mr. Clinton proposed a roughly equivalent amount in spending cuts aimed at reducing the deficit. Included in the savings is \$8.3 billion gained by freezing federal workers' pay next fiscal year and giving lower raises than scheduled after that.

Although Mr. Clinton will phase in his deficit reduction, starting with \$66 billion in 1994, the new spending will come quickly. Because of what administration economists describe as a "jobless recovery," Mr. Clinton asked Congress for increased spending including a \$30 billion short-term stimulus package — divided among new spending and tax incentives — that he estimates will create 500,000 jobs.

He proposed spending \$160 billion during the next four years in "long-term investment" in children and families, rebuilding the nation's infrastructure, high technology, worker training and other programs that were at the heart of his campaign for the presidency.

Reaction In Europe And Asia Is Praise

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

LONDON — International reaction to President Bill Clinton's economic plan was generally favorable on Thursday, with most economists and officials agreeing that it was an important step in the right direction but some expressing worries that it did not go far enough.

In London, Paris, Tokyo and other financial centers, Mr. Clinton was praised for seriously tackling the soaring U.S. deficit, which is seen as a drag on the world economy. But there was also concern that his proposed budget cuts might not be deep enough, and that the program might be more difficult to push through Congress than Mr. Clinton thinks.

Officials also said they had doubts about the plan to raise billions of dollars in new tax revenue from foreign-owned businesses in the United States. The Confederation of British Industry plans to mount a lobbying campaign in Washington on the issue.

There was no reaction from Prime Minister John Major or British treasury officials. Mr. Major is to visit Washington next week. Reaction among Japanese officials and business leaders was favorable. Mr. Clinton's unvarnished call for higher taxes was hailed as an example of political courage.

"As a politician myself, I'm deeply impressed," said Yobci Kono, the chief cabinet secretary. Said Rukuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce: "The reduction of the U.S. deficit will directly revitalize the



Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and the deputy budget director, Alice M. Rivlin, preparing to testify Thursday in the Senate.

U.S. economy, and in a broader sense that will bring about prosperity in the world economy."

Takeshi Nagano, chairman of the Japan Employers Association, said Mr. Clinton had sketched out a plan to "switch from a consumption-led economy to increasing investment in the future."

An official of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the agency "especially appreciates" the focus on deficit reduction and enhancing U.S. competitiveness, because such efforts were necessary "for the revitalization of the world economy and for the U.S. to continue to exercise leadership in resolving global issues."

But as for Mr. Clinton's vow to "ensure through effective tax enforcement" that foreign companies pay their fair share, the official said Japan believed that "singling out foreign companies in a speech is not necessarily positive." "If our companies are going to

be taxed fairly, that's O.K.," he added. "But if they're going to be sort of targeted, that will be problematic."

China's official Xinhua press agency said that some businesses might decide to move their operations if the U.S. plan hit them too hard.

"If no improvement is made in the job picture," it said, "many feel that the current wave of good feeling that has been reported in the

media since the presidential election in November will fall flat." In Paris, the daily Le Monde said in an editorial that President Clinton had "shown courage."

"At the risk of his own popularity, he attacked the roots of the 'American evil,'" the paper said. Overall, praise was most lavish for Mr. Clinton's call for higher taxes. A Tokyo Broadcasting System anchorman marveled at a poll showing 79 percent of Americans supporting the plan.

Republicans also hit the airwaves on Thursday in an effort to persuade Americans that the Clinton deficit-cutting plan showed that the Democrats had not managed to curb their historic appetite for expensive social programs.

The strong Republican attack on the president's plan was formally launched on Wednesday night in a broadcast address by Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader.

Mr. Michel accused the president of not having a long-range economic strategy, of using code words like "contribution" for higher taxes, of starting a partisan "propaganda" campaign to sell his program of "juggling the figures" in economic discussions and of presenting "fragmented, ad hoc proposals."

"The Clinton spin doctors have even given us a new political vocabulary," Mr. Michel said. "Investment now means big government spending your tax dollars. Change now means reviving old, discredited big government tax-and-spend schemes."

Mr. Dole characterized the plan as "very heavy on the tax side and very weak on the spending cuts side."

He complained that Republicans had not been consulted by the White House on the plan. He mocked the short-term stimulus package as one containing "\$20 to \$25 billion worth of goodies" for Democratic programs.

Democrats countered that some new spending was needed on programs that will save money in the long run, such as child immunizations and the Head Start preschool program for disadvantaged youth.

In a boost to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Perot offered qualified praise for the package, saying Thursday that, although details needed to be clarified, the president had made "a great speech" that showed the federal government finally "facing the issues" of high debt. Mr. Perot also endorsed the need to raise taxes to fight the deficit.

"Certainly Mr. Perot has a constituency out there, people who care about reducing the deficit and getting the economy back on track," said Dee Dee Myers, Mr. Clinton's press secretary.

President Adds BTU to Washington Lexicon, and Americans Will Pay

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton wants to add some new letters to the government's tax-code alphabet soup: BTU.

His proposed broad-based energy tax would apply to the energy content of nearly all fuels, as measured by the British thermal unit, or BTU — the quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of a pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit.

When the tax is fully in force, the Treasury estimates, it will increase the average energy bill of \$2,242 for a family of four earning \$25,000 by \$105.

The new tax would raise the price of gasoline by 2.5 cents a gallon next year; in 1996, the tax would

be 7.5 cents a gallon higher than it is now. With the average household using about 1,000 gallons of gasoline a year, that means an increase cost of about \$25 the first year and \$75 the third year.

Treasury officials said the energy tax would result in a 75-cent increase in the average home's monthly electricity bill, currently \$67, in the first year, and in a \$2.25 increase in the third year.

Administration officials said they chose the energy tax because it would encourage conservation, would reduce pollution and would not hurt any one region much more than others. Mr. Clinton selected it after criticizing a gasoline tax during the presidential campaign on the ground that it would hit the middle class disproportionately. But many experts say that a broader energy tax would

still hit the middle class harder than it hits the wealthy.

The tax would not be imposed directly on consumers but on producers, refiners and transporters. It would then be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices.

Administration officials propose to phase in the tax over three years, with the first third taking effect on July 1, 1994. The new tax would increase energy costs for the typical household by about 4.5 percent once it is fully phased in after July 1, 1996.

The new tax would increase the cost of gasoline, natural gas, home heating oil and electricity coming from coal, hydropower and nuclear power. But the tax would not apply to renewable sources of

energy, including wind, solar power and geothermal power.

A specific amount of fuel would generally be taxed according to the BTU's it produces: for example, a tax of 25.7 cents for each million BTU's of coal and natural gas, 59.9 cents for each million BTU's of oil. The price of a million BTU's of natural gas varies by season, but is about \$2. The same unit of heavy oil, the kind used in competition with gas and coal, is around \$2.50. That unit of coal is around \$1.50.

Administration officials said they proposed to tax oil more because it pollutes more than natural gas and because imposing a similar levy on both fuels would have raised the price of cleaner-burning natural gas far more proportionally than it

would have raised the price of oil. The administration proposed the same BTU tax for coal and natural gas even though coal pollutes more; coal is far cheaper, so the tax would be proportionally higher.

The administration also proposed to extend a 2.5-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline tax that was scheduled to expire in 1995.

Industry officials welcomed the news that the energy tax would not be placed on raw materials that are components of other products, like oil derivatives used to make plastics.

The administration plans to collect \$1.5 billion from this tax in the fiscal year 1994, \$8.9 billion in 1995, \$16.4 billion in 1996 and \$22.3 billion in 1997.

Details Are Still AWOL On the Defense Budget

By John Lancaster and Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has announced plans to cut the defense budget by \$88 billion over four years, an amount roughly in line with his campaign pledge to shrink the armed forces from 1.8 million men and women in uniform to 1.4 million by 1997.

But many details of the president's plan remained unclear, and military officials declined to provide information on the size or kind of cuts they would propose.

They acknowledged, moreover, that the plan was based in part on assumptions about savings and costs in the future that could prove to be wrong. If they are wrong, officials said, Mr. Clinton will probably need to make still deeper cuts in personnel, equipment and training.

The size and shape of the military budget ultimately will be decided in Congress, where the Clinton plan is most likely to come under attack from both those who

favor deeper spending cuts to pay for domestic programs and those trying to preserve jobs in the defense industry.

The goals announced by Mr. Clinton in his address to Congress on Wednesday night would basically speed up a process begun under former President George Bush, who proposed a post-Cold War "base force" of 1.6 million uniformed personnel, compared with 2.1 million during the 1991 Gulf War. Mr. Clinton said in the election campaign last year that he would shrink the armed forces still further, to reduce spending by \$62 billion through 1997.

But the actual cuts are most likely to be somewhat more painful than Mr. Clinton suggested them.

That is because he based his spending-reduction target on the Bush administration's assumptions that improved management would save tens of billions of dollars over the next several years, and military officials recently said those assumptions had come to be viewed as unrealistic.

Perot Lauds the Program But Assails the System

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot said Thursday that it was "completely unrealistic to expect meaningful cuts in government spending from Congress" as long as the present political ground rules remained in force.

"John No. 1 is political reform, because we won't get our finances in order until you change the system," Mr. Perot said.

Speaking the day after President Bill Clinton unveiled an economic program combining spending cuts and increased taxes in an effort to reduce the deficit, Mr. Perot, who as an independent presidential candidate received almost 19 percent of the vote last fall, praised Mr. Clinton for "assembling a team full of wonderful intentions." He also said he thought that the president understood "the disaster of these huge deficits."

Mr. Perot controls no votes in Congress, but his populist ideas have a wide following. He is organizing intensely in many states; this weekend, he has planned appearances in six big Florida cities.

The question is whether the Texas billionaire can convert his personal popularity into effective pressure on Congress. Some Clinton aides consider backing from the Texas an important element in building a coalition behind the economic plan.

"If you want the American people to pay more taxes, then I think they're willing," Mr. Perot said. "But first we need honest government."

"The key question is whether we get what we pay for," he said. "Are the taxes really going to be used on the deficit, or on more spending? Is spending really going to be cut, or are you going to end up with \$1.83 in new spending for every dollar raised, the way we have so many times in the past?"

Clinton, Eye on Health Costs, Targets Doctors and Hospitals

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton proposed tight new restraints on federal payments to doctors and hospitals in an effort to save \$60 billion in Medicare and Medicaid over the next five years. And to raise money for the Medicare program, he asked Congress to increase the payroll tax on people earning more than \$135,000 a year.

In proposing to slow the growth of the two big health programs, administration officials said they had made every effort to protect elderly people and the poor. But groups representing the elderly expressed concern that the proposed cuts in payments would make doctors less willing to take Medicare patients. Doctors are not required to take Medicare patients.

Donna E. Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, and Leon E. Panetta, the president's budget director, said the proposals Wednesday were the first of many intended to bring health costs under control. Officials say the proposals will try to limit the cost of health care for private patients outside the Medicare programs.

Nothing in the proposals presented by Mr. Clinton would prohibit doctors and hospitals from increasing charges to patients with private insurance to offset the loss of income from Medicare. But federal officials

said they hoped that would not happen. And the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform, headed by Hillary Rodham Clinton, is considering ways to limit charges to private patients.

To shore up the Medicare trust fund and reduce the federal budget deficit, Mr. Clinton wants to extend the Medicare payroll tax. Under current law, the employer and employee each pay a Medicare tax of 1.45 percent on income up to \$135,000. Mr. Clinton wants to remove that limit so that all income would be subject to the payroll tax.

For a person earning \$300,000 a year, this change would mean a tax increase of \$942. There would be an equal tax increase for the employer. Many economists maintain that, in practice, the employee ultimately pays the employer's share, as well as his own share, of the payroll tax.

The Treasury estimates that the Medicare tax increase would raise \$2.8 billion in revenue next year and \$29 billion from 1994 through 1998.

Under Mr. Clinton's proposals, Medicare and Medicaid spending, for the elderly and the poor, would still grow. But the increases would be slower than under current law.

Tables issued by the Office of Management and Budget show that the administration expects to save \$60 billion in Medicare and Medicaid over the next five years.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Getting Down to Work

To Fix the Economy

With the well-balanced and sturdy economic plan that he laid before the country Wednesday night, Bill Clinton begins the central work of his presidency. This is the job for which, above all else, the voters hired him. He is off to a strong start. If he can push it through successfully, the budget deficit will be lower by the end of his term than at any time in the past dozen years, and massive resources now squandered on that deficit will instead be used to raise American productivity and incomes.

The tax increases are big enough to make real progress toward closing the deficit. But the total net rise would amount to only about one-twentieth of the present tax burden. One essential test of any tax bill is fairness. These changes will make the federal tax system substantially fairer and more progressive. With higher rates at the top of the ladder and an expanded credit for earned income at the bottom, this plan attacks the growing inequality among Americans—a trend that is disquieting for reasons that go well beyond economics.

In the weeks before Wednesday night's address, there was a lot of debate over the need for stimulus before the attack on the deficit begins. President Clinton has resolved that one by providing a tax stimulus—big enough to show concern but too small to have much effect on the deficit (or the economy) one way or the other. Unfortunately, it is largely pork, with a heavy emphasis on highway construction.

That is one of the many points at which the Clinton plan reflects a great solicitude for congressional sensibilities. This plan is designed to be enacted. The president's tone was conciliatory. What is needed now, he said, is to break the bad old habits of both parties: "We must say that there can be no more something-for-nothing, and we are all in this together."

But, with conspicuous courage, he has taken on some formidable adversaries. Fights— and big ones—are inevitable. The defense reductions are going to be very large. There is going to be a squeeze on entitlements and health costs, as well as an increase in the taxes on Social Security. Getting all that enacted is not going to be easy.

The right way to judge this plan is to take it all together, rather than focusing, as its enemies will loudly urge, on one particular grievance or another. What would be better? Just letting the deficit keep floating up and up, taking interest rates with it, while at ground level the standard of living slowly declines? Or other countries have followed that road. It is not an acceptable future for America. President Clinton is betting that most Americans want their government to pay its bills and their country to invest more heavily in its people and the tools with which they earn their living. To get there from here requires one essential element that has been missing for a decade— presidential leadership. Now it is up to President Clinton to push his program to enactment as courageously as he has launched it. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bill Clinton's Moment

New American presidents are given very few opportunities to define themselves to the country and define what they expect from the country. Some seize the chance, some don't. Bill Clinton's address to Congress and the nation Wednesday night on economic policy was such a moment.

Twelve years ago, Ronald Reagan appeared before Congress with his own economic package wrapped in a beautiful dream. There can be gain without pain, he said; cut taxes and watch the economy soar. From the same podium, President Clinton pronounced that dream dead, and offered in its place the wholly contrary notion that, after a decade of fiscal excess, there can be no gain without pain, and plenty of it.

The success of Mr. Clinton's proposals will depend on two things: whether, taken together, they are perceived as fair; and whether they are seen to be the correct response, immediately and in the long term, to two decades of sluggish productivity and wages. The program he announced is a credible attempt to meet both challenges.

First, he stressed fairness. The rich would pay the most, largely in increased income taxes. The middle class would shoulder its share, largely through increased energy taxes. Corporate America would pay more, and government programs would be trimmed.

As to economic strategy, Mr. Clinton squarely faced a conundrum. The United States suffers from two problems that cannot be solved with the same medicine. In the short run, factories are idle and millions of Americans remain unemployed or underemployed despite the fact that the recovery is more than a year old. For this problem, he proposes a \$30 billion stimulus package that temporarily increases the deficit.

In the long term, the economy suffers from too little saving and therefore too little investment and growth. That is why middle-income households are suffering. People cannot earn more until productivity rises faster.

To solve this problem, Mr. Clinton proposes substantial increases in public investment in infrastructure, training and education and tax subsidies for private investors.

The centerpiece of his strategy is a deficit reduction package consisting of \$500 billion in spending cuts and tax increases spread over four years. That will free needed funds for the private capital markets. By 1997 the deficit would fall to about \$200 billion—a fiscally prudent target.

Indeed, if Mr. Clinton has erred he has done so on the side of making his stimulus too brief and his deficit reduction too hasty. The economy could stand serious stimulus in 1993 and 1994; but under the Clinton plan, deficit reduction kicks in during 1994, offsetting the effect of the stimulus package. The plan would be less risky if he increased the stimulus and postponed the long-term deficit reduction until 1995.

But this timetable reflects his political judgment, and it is a gamble he may win.

The Clinton plan is 180 degrees away from the Reagan plan delivered 12 years ago. Mr. Reagan stimulated the economy by increasing consumption and defense spending; Mr. Clinton would do so with investment—the only way to spur long-term economic security. Mr. Reagan based his plan on phony budget estimates; Mr. Clinton's estimates (subject to careful screening over the next couple of weeks) seem honest in their economics and canny in their politics.

After several weeks of floundering, Bill Clinton has given focus to his presidency by seizing on the issue that eventually gave definition to his campaign: the economy. The difference is that he presents the issue more honestly. Gone is the pretense that he could resurrect the economy merely by soaking the rich and taxing foreign companies. Gone is the promise of tax relief for the middle class. In their place is a summons to Congress "to break the old habits of both political parties" and to help him deliver on his commitment to restore the economy. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America and China

As China's most important export market, the United States has more potential influence over Beijing's behavior than any other country in the world. George Bush, who liked to think of himself as a China expert, never cared to use that influence to encourage respect for human rights. After the June 1989 Tiananmen massacre, Mr. Bush repeatedly vetoed congressional attempts to deny loan American tariffs unless China fulfilled reasonable human rights criteria. During the campaign, Bill Clinton denounced Mr. Bush for this callousness, calling for an end to "coddling tyrants" in Beijing. What will he now do as president, with Mr. Bush's waiver of punitive tariffs set to expire in a little more than three months?

The Clinton administration needs to keep its eye on the main goal—attaining maximum leverage. The best approach is consensus between the White House and Congress on reasonable conditions, including accounting for the whereabouts of all political prisoners, releasing at least some of them and ending the export of goods made by slave labor. Some rights advocates exaggerate the extent to which fundamental Chinese policies can be affected from outside. No government, let alone a Leninist one, will voluntarily jeopardize its survival or accept humiliating special rules. Thus any human rights conditions ought to be based on internationally accepted principles, like the Geneva conventions and the International Declaration of Human Rights.

There is little hope that China's movement toward a market economy alone will be sufficient to assure respect for human rights. Some firm conditions are necessary. Beijing's release on Wednesday of a top Tiananmen prisoner, apparently with an eye to winning goodwill from the Clinton administration, underscores China's willingness to make human rights concessions. China's access to low American tariffs is the right lever. When Congress provided for extending such access, called "most favored nation" status, to nonmarket economies like the old Soviet Union, it specifically wrote human rights criteria into the law. In the Soviet case, the main concern was freedom of emigration for Jews and others denied exit visas for political reasons. Because China also blocks free emigration, it is only eligible for trade privileges if the president certifies that granting them serves broader humanitarian purposes. Such certification is required annually, and is subject to congressional review. Last year Mr. Bush asked for a one-year extension of China's privileges without attaching conditions. Congressional majorities in both Houses agreed but also voted that China's state-owned industries should not be eligible for further extensions unless Beijing demonstrated significant progress on human rights, arms control and market liberalization. Mr. Bush vetoed these conditions and was sustained by the Senate. Congressional sponsors are prepared to introduce similar legislation this year, but would prefer to work cooperatively with President Clinton. Such consensus would immeasurably strengthen Washington's hand with China. The "most favored nation" lever is an important weapon for pursuing trade grievances, weapons transfers and human rights abuses. It is especially important for human rights, which have no other statutory means of enforcement. Will the Clinton administration now stand by the principles it campaigned on? —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

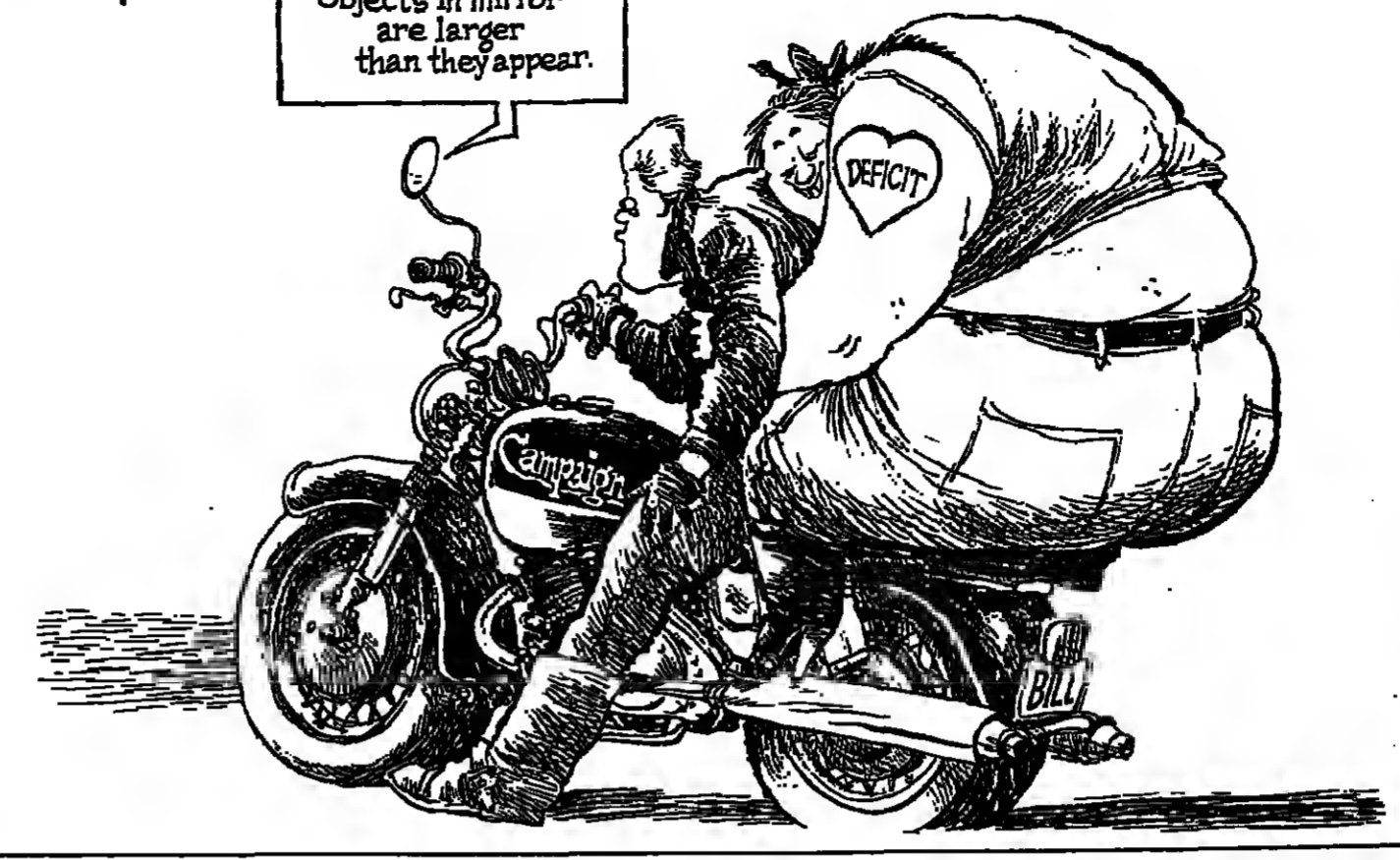
goodwill from the Clinton administration, underscores China's willingness to make human rights concessions. China's access to low American tariffs is the right lever. When Congress provided for extending such access, called "most favored nation" status, to nonmarket economies like the old Soviet Union, it specifically wrote human rights criteria into the law. In the Soviet case, the main concern was freedom of emigration for Jews and others denied exit visas for political reasons. Because China also blocks free emigration, it is only eligible for trade privileges if the president certifies that granting them serves broader humanitarian purposes. Such certification is required annually, and is subject to congressional review. Last year Mr. Bush asked for a one-year extension of China's privileges without attaching conditions. Congressional majorities in both Houses agreed but also voted that China's state-owned industries should not be eligible for further extensions unless Beijing demonstrated significant progress on human rights, arms control and market liberalization. Mr. Bush vetoed these conditions and was sustained by the Senate. Congressional sponsors are prepared to introduce similar legislation this year, but would prefer to work cooperatively with President Clinton. Such consensus would immeasurably strengthen Washington's hand with China. The "most favored nation" lever is an important weapon for pursuing trade grievances, weapons transfers and human rights abuses. It is especially important for human rights, which have no other statutory means of enforcement. Will the Clinton administration now stand by the principles it campaigned on? —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINCOUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Advertising Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832, Production, 630698. Director in Publication: Richard D. Simon Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

Chicago Tribune

Objects in mirror are larger than they appear.



Attend to America and to the Wider World as Well

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK—Candidate Bill Clinton tried to teach Americans a critical lesson: that domestic policy is foreign policy is domestic policy. But President Clinton seems to be running away from world affairs, fearful of displeasing voters who might think him overly engaged abroad and insufficiently attentive to America. And through his tentativeness, he could be inadvertently en-

Whatever Americans are saying about domestic priorities, they will hold President Clinton accountable if he abdicates world leadership.

couraging the very isolationist impulses he warned against during the campaign—and jeopardizing his mantle of leadership. So far, he has kept international issues at arm's length, at least publicly. And Wednesday night, in the space usually reserved for the State of the Union address, he offered an "economic" speech, better to hide his deliberate scanning of the outside world. Voters, particularly the volatile middle class, do want President Clinton to focus on fixing up America, and he must heed them. But he may be reading too much into their signals and treading far more cautiously in foreign affairs than politically necessary or internationally wise. Most Americans in opinion surveys consistently tell the president two things: Put America's problems first. But also play a leadership role in the

world—and especially tend to humanitarian crises such as Somalia and Bosnia. The "America first" message is so stark as to have even the most internationally minded president. A recent Wall Street Journal/NBC News Poll asked people to rank government priorities. Reducing the deficit came first with 31 percent, then stimulating economic growth with 24 percent, followed by reforming the health care system with 18 percent. Only 4 percent of the respondents gave top priority to foreign policy issues.

Americans answering a New York Times/CBS News Poll last week underlined those anti-internationalist priorities. Asked about the current level of military spending, 39 percent said it was about right, 6 percent said it was too low—and 50 percent said it was too high. Fifty percent support for cutting Pentagon spending is incredibly high, perhaps a record high.

Hearing these boofbeats, President Clinton disappeared from the Bosnia crisis. It was quite deliberate that Secretary of State Warren Christopher, not Mr. Clinton, was to one to present the administration's approach last week. In search of the middle-class mind, CBS's "Sunday Morning" news program recently visited Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and asked a resident what he would like to hear from Mr. Clinton in his upcoming address. "Let's get out—get out of the other countries and let's pay attention to what the people need in this country," came the clarion call. "He's our president, not their president."

It is hard not to be overwhelmed by such forthright demands, and Mr. Clinton's address Wednesday night demonstrated that he was listening—too well. Which means he is not fully hearing the public's second message, namely that most Americans do not want to scamper away from tough situations abroad. In a Times/CBS Poll last month, 69 percent favored the American military intervention in Somalia. Eighty-four percent said they would approve of military action against Iraq if Saddam Hussein violated United Nations resolutions. While the responses on Bosnia were somewhat contradictory, particularly on the issue of European versus American responsibility, 67 percent favored sending U.S. troops to get food and medicine through to needy civilians. These remarkably high percentages strongly suggest that most Americans will back using U.S. military power where humanitarian or strategic stakes are high and where policy is clearly explained. Whatever Americans are saying about domestic priorities, they will hold President Clinton accountable if he abdicates world leadership, if foreign leaders complain of a weak Washington, or if world crises are not contained. He may well misunderstand the public's unhappiness with George Bush's priorities. Many middle-class swing voters rejected Mr. Bush not because he paid so much attention to foreign affairs but because he paid so little attention to America. Mr. Clinton justified his speech's near total inward focus by arguing that these are not ordinary times. He is right. In extraordinary times like these, there is no alternative to America's world leadership. His campaign mantra—domestic policy is foreign policy is domestic policy—still rings true, and still needs preaching. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the Changing World, a 'Nostalgia for the Future'

By Flora Lewis

MEXICO CITY—Carlos Salinas de Gortari says that the first thing he was asked when he saw leaders of Venezuela, Colombia and Central America last week was how he assessed President Bill Clinton, who met him before any other foreign head of government. President Salinas was encouraging. He told me he felt that Mr. Clinton was sincerely committed to seeing through the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, and that the other Latin Americans were taking that as an important signal of U.S. intentions to cooperate with them.

Of course, that is a politic thing to say as Washington prepares to negotiate trade agreements and launch ratification. Mr. Salinas has a lot at stake, and so does Mexico. But he supported his optimism with accounts of the way mentalities are changing in his country and elsewhere in Latin America. He had some good points. "People are tired of confrontation,

of picking quarrels. They want cooperation with the U.S., still the colossus of the north but no longer the overwhelming weight to be resisted. "There is nostalgia for the future," he said. "They know we can't go back, so they look ahead for new certainties, new assurance of fundamental values. They want change."

This, too, is a consequence of the end of the Cold War, a sense of need for reorientation and the urge to consolidate a new era. For a long time, "Third World" meant to its elites not just the poverty and incompetence seen from outside but rejection of American power and American-style capitalism, an assertion of pride in being different. Mexico's new ambition is to become a full-fledged member of the First World, to change itself by joining and join so it can change itself.

"The end of the Cold War brought not only a loss of stability but of points of reference," of whom to be against, Mr. Salinas said. Now what worries him and his Latin colleagues is that "the biggest power in the world has doubts about itself—we hope Bill Clinton succeeds."

This is a new attitude, and there is every reason to believe it is sincere. American optimism and American vitality are no longer seen as an uncomfortable, even cynical, self-serving challenge, but as a general need that others seek to rely on. European critics of the United States tend to share this view, and so do Asians. It does not guarantee mutually satisfactory results, but it can be a precursor of a new search for worldwide partnership to reverse the trends toward new blocs and new hostilities. In many places now, economics and politics are on diverging courses. Not only the major economic players but the smaller, traditionally isolated ones are becoming transnational, wily-milly interdependent and affected by the decisions of others. But poli-

tics are being pulled in the other direction with rising nationalism and narrowed focus, if no longer anti-Soviet then anti-alien, anti-others. This is creating strains that cannot long endure. One force or the other will give way, leading either to mounting economic nationalism sure to bring the kind of disaster that erupted in the Great Depression, or to a great technological and therefore economic revolution, or to greater political internationalism with diminished claims for sovereignty.

In a modest way, it is what Mr. Salinas is seeking in the North American trade accord, which is "not a magic wand," he says. "For it to work, we will have to carry through all our reforms. My responsibility now is to lower excessive expectations. But it is a very powerful instrument, a window of opportunity."

He seemed somewhat surprised that other Latin leaders saw it as an opening for their countries, too, a message of U.S. concern for the hemisphere at large, rather than a preferential status that will separate Mexico from them. "It's drawing Mexico closer to Latin America," he said, "not the reverse."

The 1980s were a devastating time for Latin America, but Mr. Salinas rejects the fashionable epithet of "a lost decade." He says, "they brought us down to earth, made our people look for new behavior, new politics, new self-reliance."

The demand for change is certainly widespread. But I asked if there was any new understanding of what change can do, of the fact that there isn't a magic formula for utopia as so many were determined to believe for so long. Mr. Salinas said he thought so. I hope he is right. On that depends the chance for a new, improved stability, a more orderly, less violent world. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Health Secretary Irks the Church

By Philip Bowling

MANILA—One of the most decisive acts of an otherwise slow-moving government in the Philippines under President Fidel Ramos has been to appoint a health secretary, Juan Flavio, who is willing to do battle with the Roman Catholic Church on the issue of contraception.

Mr. Flavio is not a professional politician. He made his name as a doctor bringing public health to the villages, and was thus a surprise

Church supporters argue that fertility is falling with urbanization and income growth. They also maintain that the Philippines is less crowded than other Asian countries, such as South Korea. But the decline in the annual rate of population increase has been slow. The rate recently had to be revised upward to almost 2.5 percent, from 2.3. And the five-year target has had to be raised to 2.2 percent, from 1.9.

Even if achieved, that would only be the level reached by South Korea 25 years ago and by Thailand a decade ago. The Philippines lacks the industrial base to absorb labor that Korea had then, or the large spaces available in Thailand. All other East Asian countries accepted that rapid reduction in the birthrate was a precondition for fast growth of real incomes. The Philippines did not.

There are plenty of other causes for the abysmal economic performance of the Philippines, many of them related to an ethical vacuum in business as well as government. The church has played a vital and positive role in helping to restore and maintain democracy, fighting for the rights of the poor against rapacious, quasi-feudal interests and exposing rampant high-level criminality and corruption.

Church institutions are important to a nation sorely lacking strong national institutions. The Philippines can ill afford to add a church-state battle to its other woes. The Catholic assault on Mr. Flavio threatens to alienate those elements in and around President Ramos who are most dedicated to reform, modernization and honest government.

Church opponents organized a rally and vigil recently in central Manila to defend "family values." To the church, the issue is one of morality. But supporters of the health secretary say he is seeking to protect the population against the spread of AIDS. He also wants to reduce the high birthrate in the Philippines, which many blame for its economic failure, all the more glaring in contrast to its neighbors' success. So far, the Philippines has only 368 known HIV cases. But the gov-

choice for the health portfolio. But his zeal and the flair he has shown for publicity have got under the skin of the Catholic Church, which claims the adherence of 80 percent of the 61 million Filipinos. Church groups have been calling for Mr. Flavio's dismissal, and the country's bishops have issued a pastoral letter condemning the promotion of condom use as encouraging promiscuity. Catholic leaders organized a rally and vigil recently in central Manila to defend "family values." To the church, the issue is one of morality. But supporters of the health secretary say he is seeking to protect the population against the spread of AIDS. He also wants to reduce the high birthrate in the Philippines, which many blame for its economic failure, all the more glaring in contrast to its neighbors' success. So far, the Philippines has only 368 known HIV cases. But the gov-

The Philippines can ill afford to add a church-state battle to its woes.

ernment believes that the true figure may be closer to 35,000. Mr. Flavio fears an epidemic of AIDS, and with good reason. The nation is vulnerable because of the 2 million Filipinos who work overseas or who have migrated and return periodically. Many males working abroad have access to sex only through prostitutes. The Philippines itself has a thriving commercial sex industry and a large foreign tourism business, some of which is sex-oriented. The head-in-the-sand attitude of the Catholic Church to condom promotion for AIDS prevention is likely to hurt the innocent—monogamous women who contract the disease from spouses. Cases in the Philippines show that most contracted AIDS from heterosexual relations, not drug use or homosexual behavior. Most victims were women. The church senses that it is on difficult and unpopular ground in relying on chastity for AIDS prevention. So it is attacking the condom drive as the thin end of a wedge "to promote acceptability of the condom for contraception." It is right. Mr. Flavio is doing just that, much to the delight of those who argue that the nation needs lower birth and abortion rates. Abortion is banned by the Philippine constitution, which protects life from the point of conception. But surveys indicate that at least 15 percent of women have had abortions. The country has long had a goal of reducing rapid population growth, but this was not backed by active family-planning promotion.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: God Bless America

ROME—On the eve of the Papal Jubilee it seemed natural to ask the Sovereign Pontiff for an expression of his goodwill for America. The Holy Father authorized his Secretary of State Cardinal Rampolla to give me a special audience tonight [Feb. 18]. The Cardinal said: "Leo XIII, loves America, on which, with special and unwavering affection, he bends his thoughts and looks. You may be sure that at the grand spectacle in the Vatican Basilica, a favored place will be kept warm for your America, and that Leo XIII will find room for one very hearty prayer that the Almighty may pour down abundant blessings on your noble country."

1918: A Polish Pledge

ZURICH—The Polish newspapers publish an official protest made by the Council of the Polish Agency against the fresh partition of Poland. This appeal to the Polish nation de-

When Will China Do Its Share?

By David Shambaugh

LONDON—With the interminable conflicts of the post-Cold War world taxing the peacekeeping capabilities of the United Nations, the time has come for China to shoulder its fair share of the burden. The ideal of collective security through the United Nations is in jeopardy because only a few countries are willing to put their soldiers in harm's way.

China has been a free rider at the United Nations for too long. Since Beijing replaced Taipei and gained China's seat in the Security Council in 1971, it has enjoyed the benefits of the organization while contributing relatively little. As the largest developing country, China has been the recipient of a variety of aid programs from UN agencies, but it has long viewed the world body with suspicion as a tool of the West.

In the General Assembly, China regularly votes with the Third World. In the Security Council, Beijing has been a persistent critic of UN peacekeeping efforts. It usually abstains on crucial votes to commit troops or force. Such was the case with the Gulf War, Bosnia and Somalia. Beijing had to have its arm twisted before it acquiesced in the dispatch of a multinational peacekeeping force to Cambodia. It is time for Beijing to stop asking what the United Nations can do for China and instead ask what it can do for the United Nations. Membership in the Security Council denotes great power status, which should carry distinct obligations and responsibilities. Beijing has long flaunted the UN covenant on human rights, claiming that it is an interference in internal affairs. On UN peacekeeping, China has acted more as a reluctant opponent than as a willing partner.

Beijing's lame record as a UN leader will likely come under increasingly critical scrutiny at a time when Japan and Germany are being actively considered for permanent status in the Security Council. In 20 years, China may be a world power. It is not one today. Its inclusion with the United States, Russia, Britain and France as a permanent member of the council is a vestige of the Yalta accords and Franklin Roosevelt's recognition of nationalist China's role in ending the war in the Pacific.

China's reluctance to support UN peacekeeping efforts derives from a view that state sovereignty is immutable and borders should not be transgressed by outside actors. This is a perception that is no longer appropriate in today's interdependent world. Nations are not islands in the international sea, nor can Great Walls any longer insulate societies. China's leaders have yet to grasp this basic fact. However, in recent years Beijing has begun to recognize its international security obligations by acceding to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, joining the Missile Technology Control Regime and signing the multilateral convention to ban and destroy chemical weapons stockpiles. These developments suggest that China is starting to contribute positively to international security arrangements, but its record of compliance is dubious and must be monitored.

If Beijing wants to be accepted as a responsible major power, it should sign the Limited Test Ban Treaty and cease detonating multi-kiloton nuclear devices. Joining the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks would be another move in the right direction. As a more immediate step, China should offer its military for UN peacekeeping, disaster relief and monitoring of UN accords. Beijing should vote with other permanent members of the Security Council in support of such operations, instead of abstaining.

Like Japan, China must overcome its self-imposed ban on dispatching troops overseas so as to meet its international obligations. Chinese forces would be welcomed in many parts of the developing world where China enjoys political credibility that Western nations often lack. If Beijing does not want the United States and its NATO allies to act as the world's policeman, then sharing the peacekeeping burden is a concrete means of prevention.

China maintains in its foreign policy pronouncements that its central tenet is to resist aggression and maintain the peace. The time has come for Beijing's actions to match its words, and for the world community to welcome China's participation in international peacekeeping and disaster relief.

The writer teaches Chinese politics and international relations at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and is editor of The China Quarterly. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

clears that the Central Empires have not kept their promise of granting an independent Poland, and pledges the nation to fight with all its forces to obtain an independent, united and democratic Polish State.

1943: Nazi Warns Allies

NEW YORK—[From our New York edition:] German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels told Germans last night [Feb. 18] they faced sacrifices as yet unimaginable, but promised a spring offensive against Russia and a summer submarine offensive against Allied shipping. He said any Allied attempt to invade Europe would be repelled. The speech broadcast from Berlin lasted over two hours. Goebbels painted a picture of urgent danger that Russia would overrun Europe, including the neutral countries, and would go on across the English Channel unless stopped by Germany. By implication he appealed to the United States and Britain to...

clarifies that the Central Empires have not kept their promise of granting an independent Poland, and pledges the nation to fight with all its forces to obtain an independent, united and democratic Polish State.

1943: Nazi Warns Allies NEW YORK—[From our New York edition:] German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels told Germans last night [Feb. 18] they faced sacrifices as yet unimaginable, but promised a spring offensive against Russia and a summer submarine offensive against Allied shipping. He said any Allied attempt to invade Europe would be repelled. The speech broadcast from Berlin lasted over two hours. Goebbels painted a picture of urgent danger that Russia would overrun Europe, including the neutral countries, and would go on across the English Channel unless stopped by Germany. By implication he appealed to the United States and Britain to...

ZURICH—The Polish newspapers publish an official protest made by the Council of the Polish Agency against the fresh partition of Poland. This appeal to the Polish nation de-

OPINION

He's Raising Everything, Doubts Included

WASHINGTON — That squishy sound heard throughout President Bill Clinton's economic address — the weakness at the core of his proposals — is a refusal to deal with the explosion of federal spending.

By William Safire

A true fair sharing of the pain would be to reduce the nation's debt by slowing the growth of government services, not to take more tax money for more services.

A Tricky Hand, in Tight Quarters

WASHINGTON — At one point in his economic address Wednesday, President Bill Clinton referred to the importance of playing the hand he had been dealt.

By Robert Kuttner

America's problems of competitiveness and productivity go far beyond the federal budget. His address emphasized a variety of necessary structural reforms — in banking, education and training, the sharing of advanced technology, and above all health care.

A Reaganism Sampler For the Next Edition

By Adam Meyerson

WASHINGTON — "Where's the rest of me?" asked Ronald Reagan in the movie "King's Row" as he played the victim of a train wreck who awoke to discover his legs had been amputated.



"The West won't contain communism, it will transcend communism. It won't bother to denounce it, it will dismiss it as some bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages are even now being written."

human history whose last pages are even now being written." British Parliament, 1982: "It is the Soviet Union that runs against the tide of history."

to diminish him. One suggests that there is no shortage of food in America. In another, Mr. Reagan says that Republicans want "an America in which people can still get rich."

Nature Dame, 1981: "The West won't contain communism, it will transcend communism. It won't bother to denounce it, it will dismiss it as some bizarre chapter in

constraints no power to keep politics and government secondary to the important things in life, the true sources of value found only in family and faith."

The writer is editor of Policy Review, the magazine of the Heritage Foundation. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Many banks are returning to their roots.



Thank goodness there's one bank with its roots in the world.

Domestic problems and changing financial circumstances are causing many banks to re-evaluate their positions. And some are pruning their international networks and services to concentrate on so-called core-business.

ABN-AMRO Bank

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The New Red Menace

The Reagan/Bush/Quayle administrations played a costly game of bait and switch with the American people, ranting about the Red Menace of communism while surreptitiously replacing it with today's new Red Menace — the federal deficit.

JOSEPH J. SMALLHOOPER, Paris.

Macedonia Name Game

The childish game that Greece is playing with the name of Macedonia can be joined by all sides. For one thing, someone should call attention to Luxembourg, which for Belgians is the name of a province.

ROBERT M. HAMMOND, Paris.

The UN and Cambodia

Your interview with the head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi (Monday Q&A, Jan. 4) suggests that Mr. Akashi knows little of the Khmer Rouge's history.

who understands Cambodian history, and more importantly, someone who understands that until the Thai government and business community stop bankrolling the Khmer Rouge, all the talk in the world will resolve nothing.

MIKE TUCKER, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

To Sidestep Profiteers

As we have seen, emergency food supplies can be a mixed blessing. Donations of rice and wheat that somehow end up on the local market not only miss the target but can force local producers out of business.

KJELL LINDER, Paris.

Earlier Atrocities

Regarding "Serbian Ubiquity" (Letters, Feb. 4): The Serbian population in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina has for the most part lived in this area since the 16th century.

denied, it is practiced by Muslims and Croats as well as by Serbs. Nor should we forget the genocidal attacks on Serbs practiced by Ustashi Croats during World War II.

T. FORAN de SAINT-BAR, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Hong Kong Is Not China

Regarding "Taiwan Is Not China" (Letters, Jan. 27): It is heartening to read Mei Chin Chen's statement that Taiwan is not China and that it is for the Taiwanese themselves to determine their own future.

R. A. OHL, Houdan, France.

Gays in Uniform

Regarding "The Issue Is Bigotry, Not Politics" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Anthony Lewis: Mr. Lewis attacks those opposed to lifting the military ban on gays by calling their efforts acts of "bigotry."

WILLIAM T. CORBERT, Stuttgart.

Mitterrand Defends Socialism, But New Party Isn't Ruled Out

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand strongly defended his socialist ideals during an American-style television call-in show on Thursday after one of his leading party rivals called for a "political big bang" and the total reinvention of socialism.

The Socialist Party faces an almost certain and demoralizing defeat in parliamentary elections next month, according to most analysts.

Michel Rocard, a Socialist prime minister under Mr. Mitterrand and a likely contender in 1995 presidential elections, called Wednesday for the creation of a new political movement embracing socialists and other leftists, ecologists and even some conservatives.

Mr. Mitterrand said he was prepared to cooperate with other political forces, but what was most important for the Socialist Party, he added, was to "resolve its contradictions, overcome its divisions, find its own line and remain faithful to its origins."

"The first priority" for the Socialists, he said, was "to reunite."

At the same time, he said he did not disagree with Mr. Rocard's call for a broad coalition provided its members did not fight like cats and dogs.

Mr. Mitterrand reminded his audience that despite its unpopularity the party was still likely to get many more votes now than when he took it over.

The president was appearing on television on two consecutive evenings, on Thursday and Friday, to answer questions from television viewers selected from among those who submitted questions via the national teletext network.

With 3 million people, or 10 percent of the labor force, out of work, the subject most on people's minds, the questions made clear, was unemployment—which is also one of the chief causes for the Socialists' fall in popularity.

Mr. Mitterrand said that France, like other countries, had been buffeted by a "hurricane," but that its economy was nonetheless sound and "the best in Western Europe."

He said the causes for the economic crisis were manifold and complex, including past U.S. monetary policies, which "make others pay for its faults." He did not mention the policies proposed by President Bill Clinton on Wednesday in his State of the Union Address.

Mr. Mitterrand refused to be drawn on who he would like to see as prime minister in a power-sharing arrangement with the center-right.

But he said he would go back to the people if the next government pursued policies that "seem unacceptable to me"—such as dismantling social security benefits acquired over many decades.



CARNIVAL TIME — Gondoliers passing a carnival participant, dressed as Pierrot, as they crossed Venice's Lagoon on Thursday.

Hundreds Feared Lost As Haiti Ferry Sinks

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A Haitian ferry overloaded with as many as 1,500 passengers and a full cargo capsized and sank off the country's southern peninsula, Haitian authorities and United States Coast Guard officials said Thursday.

The sinking of the rusty 45-meter (150-foot) triple-deck ferry, the Neptune, which makes weekly runs between the provincial town Jérémie and Port-au-Prince, came during heavy rain several hours into the ship's overnight journey to the capital. Officials said there were about 60 known survivors.

Tickets for 800 passengers had been sold, officials said.

Often, several officials said, the number of passengers far exceeds the number of tickets sold, a fact that has led to speculation that as many as 2,000 people may have been aboard the ship when it sank.

News of the accident reached Port-au-Prince early Thursday, more than 24 hours after the dawn sinking, as bodies of the victims began washing onto beaches around the southern town of Jérémie and Petit Goâve.

Jérémie, a small city near the western end of Haiti's southern peninsula, is even more isolated from the capital than most of the country's poor rural areas. With roads in bad condition and no fuel available in the country for small aircraft, the Neptune had become the town's only serviceable link with the outside.

The officer who supervises U.S. Coast Guard activities in Haiti, Commander Larry Mizell, said the Coast Guard had been alerted to the sinking shortly after 7 A.M. Thursday morning and had sent a plane over the zone between Haiti's southern peninsula and the island of La Gonâve, where the sinking occurred.

Commander Mizell said two Coast Guard ships were also steaming toward the area to help in rescue and recovery efforts.

Since mid-January, the U.S. Coast Guard has kept more than 20 of its ships in international waters off Haiti to avert the resurgence of an exodus of "boat people."

Some 40,000 Haitians have tried to flee the country since a violent army coup overthrew the elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in September 1991.

STUMPING: Clinton Campaigns to Seek Support for Economic Plan

(Continued from page 1)

grazing fees on government lands and bigger stock-registration charges, are equally unpopular and have been favored by economists but rejected by politicians for years.

Nevertheless, budget experts said, the president had a good chance of writing into law the bottom line of his deficit-reduction plan, even though some of the details may be shuffled.

The broad tax and spending changes will be submitted to Congress in two packages on which there will have to be an up-or-down vote, just as there was on President Reagan's tax-cut plan in 1981.

Joseph White, a Brookings Institution specialist on congressional budget procedures, predicted, "No amendment to reduce the tax increase on the rich will succeed, because the alternative is either increasing the deficit or getting the money from a larger group of voters."

As for the spending caps, Mr. White predicted that they could only go lower, because who among Republicans would dare to raise them?

But even senior budget officials conceded that the sums for different headings such as defense, housing, or industrial subsidies could be traded among interest groups in Congress before the administration's total reaches its final vote.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Mr. Panetta went before Congress on Thursday, with Mr. Bentsen warning his former congressional colleagues that when the deluge of telephone calls and letters arrives from the public and pressure groups, the lawmakers had "better understand the difference between the grass roots and Astroturf."

No possibility was explored by the president's campaign tacticians, now installed next door to the White House in an office with a hand-lettered sign reading "War Room."

Robert Rubin, the White House economic coordinator and former head of Goldman, Sachs & Co., was dispatched to have lunch with his old Wall Street colleagues at the New York Stock Exchange, and afterward said that the financial executives there had been "basically

very supportive" because Wall Street had been talking about such programs for years.

Even Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was pressed into service to add to the Democrats' respectability by being seated next to Mr. Clinton during the president's address.

On Wall Street on Thursday, the Dow Jones industrial average climbed more than 20 points in the first hour of trading in a could-have-been-worse reaction to the speech, then drifted down to the lackluster levels reached after Tuesday's precipitous plunge, when the financial community recognized the proposed rise in corporate taxes would hit profits.

But the bond market, which Mr. Rubin has convinced the administration is a key to its success, appeared to be taking Mr. Clinton's deficit-cutting message on board. It read the tax increases as deflationary, and if that message holds, the administration will be able to make good on its pledge that middle-class households will save more in mortgage interest than they pay in the new energy tax.

In a Clone, an Advance on Malaria

By John J. Goldman
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists at Sloan-Kettering Institute announced Wednesday that they had succeeded in cloning an entire chromosome of the organism that causes malaria, opening new avenues for potential treatment of the disease, which has become increasingly resistant to drug therapy.

Malaria infects about 300 million people a year, killing as many as 3 million, mostly young children. Its toll is far higher than that of AIDS.

The discovery leads the way to mapping the other chromosomes of *Plasmodium falciparum*, the protozoan parasite that causes the worst form

of malaria. Laboratories in Britain and Australia have joined Sloan-Kettering in the mapping project.

"We now have the capacity to develop the road map for the parasite," said Dr. Jeffrey V. Ravetch, who led the team of scientists at Sloan-Kettering. "It is a critical first step in being able to understand the organism and identify the genes associated with drug resistance."

"It is a major step in the basic biology of the organism. There is a good ray of hope."

Dr. Ravetch, head of the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, predicted that the parasite's 13 other chromosomes could be cloned in three years.

AIDS: Student May Have Found Disease's Weak Spot

(Continued from page 1)

don't even understand yet," Dr. Hirsch said.

But, he said, no immediate adverse effects were seen at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, where doctors have just started giving the combination to four patients in experiments supported in part by Boehringer Ingelheim. This trial is designed to test safety but not efficacy.

HIV has long been known to mutate and to become resistant to AZT, ddI and other drugs. Mr. Chow's strategy is designed to block HIV to produce several drug-resistance mutations simultaneously in a crucial viral enzyme called reverse transcriptase.

The strategy is called convergent combination therapy. In developing it, Mr. Chow challenged medical dogma, which holds that one of the most effective ways to avoid drug resistance is to choose combinations of drugs aimed at different steps in the life cycle of a microbe.

One drug might be chosen because it works against one target in a microbe, a second drug against another target and so on. Such combinations are used in treating tuberculosis, for example.

Mr. Chow's strategy was to choose a combination aimed at a single target, and it worked in the laboratory. "Perhaps by virtue of being a graduate student and not having learned much medicine yet,

PAIN: President's Economic Plan Charts a Bold New Course, All Uphill

(Continued from page 1)

fewer than one-quarter of retirees. Those taxes aside, the administration's figures show that the wealthy would bear the brunt of the tax increases. Thirty percent of the higher taxes would be paid by taxpayers with incomes below \$100,000, the administration calculates; 70 percent would be paid by those with higher incomes.

Taxpayers earning more than \$200,000 would see their taxes rise by about 3 percent. For those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000, taxes would go up 0.1 percent, but that would be offset by increased government benefits.

Taxpayers with incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 would get a tax increase of about 0.5 percent, and those with incomes between \$50,000 and \$200,000 would have an increase of about 0.75 percent.

For all but the most affluent, the higher taxes would be in the form of an energy tax passed on to customers by public utilities and gasoline stations. The typical cost to a family with an income of \$40,000 would be about \$120 a year, according to Treasury calculations and private analysts.

By basing the tax on the amount of heat various forms of fuel generate, the administration avoided putting some regions of the coun-

try or some fuels at a disadvantage relative to others.

"There are no gimmicks," Mr. Panetta said. "There are no smoke and mirrors."

The administration adopted the most pessimistic forecasts, worse than what Mr. Clinton's own economic advisers recommended.

By forecasting the deficit to be much higher in the 1997 fiscal year than would have been the case with more optimistic projections, Mr. Clinton has an added excuse for breaking his campaign promise to cut the deficit in half. And if the size of the actual deficit has come down four years from now, Mr. Clinton's accomplishment avoided putting some regions of the coun-

DUBAI DUTY FREE'S FINEST SURPRISE CONTINUES...

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN THE FINEST CARS AT THE WORLD'S FINEST DUTY FREE

DUBAI DUTY FREE'S FINEST SURPRISE NOW OFFERS YOU A CHOICE. TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED FOR ONE OR BOTH CARS.

For each car, tickets are priced at **Dhs 500/US-\$139 and limited to 1,000 bonafide travellers either departing, or transiting, through the Dubai International Airport.**

The draw date and winning numbers will be published and each participant will be advised.

The cars will be shipped to the winner's address free of charge.

THE FINEST COLLECTION AT THE WORLD'S MOST ELEGANT DUTY FREE

For the World's Finest. Fly Buy Dubai

CONGRATULATIONS! DUBAI DUTY FREE'S FINEST SURPRISE WINNERS

172nd WINNER
MR. MARK HARVEY (Series # 172-Ticket # 0383) of Surrey, UK, winner of the beige BMW 850 L.

173rd WINNER
MR. BSAT MOHAMMED (Series # 173-Ticket # 0241) of Beirut, Lebanon, winner of the pearl grey metallic Mercedes Benz 500 SEL.

Clinton's economic program

Continued world trade friction

Another impasse in Bosnia

The Japanese trade surplus

Europe's currency tensions

... news events which affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT?

BEAT THE DEADLINE! Rates go up April 1st.

Subscribe 48% and save up to off the newsstand price

CALL US TOLL-FREE IN FRANCE: 05 437 437
GERMANY: 0130 848585
SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57

Or send in the coupon below:

Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	% SAVINGS vs 1 year newsstand price	6 months + 1 month FREE	3 months + 13 FREE issues
Austria	A Sch. 5,800	36	3,200	1,750
Belgium	B.F. 13,000	40	7,100	3,800
Denmark	D.Kr. 3,400	35	1,900	1,050
Finland	F.M. 2,200	45	1,200	650
France	F.F. 1,900	45	980	545
Germany (mail)	D.M. 665	48	365	200
— hand delivery	D.M. 810	38	416	217
Great Britain	£ 190	39	105	58
Greece	Dr. 55,000	36	30,000	20,000
Ireland	Ir. 220	48	120	65
Italy	Lire 450,000	48	250,000	130,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 13,000	40	7,100	3,800
Netherlands	Fl. 710	45	390	215
Norway	N.Kr. 3,300	48	1,800	950
Portugal	Esc. 45,000	41	25,000	13,750
Spain	Pes. 45,000	39	25,000	13,750
— hand deliv. Madrid	Pes. 55,000	31	27,500	13,750
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 2,800	39	1,600	880
— hand delivery	S.Kr. 3,300	30	1,800	950
Switzerland	S.Fr. 290	45	160	100
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	S. 630	45	345	—
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	\$ 750	40	430	—
Rest of Africa	\$ 920	45	495	—

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).

6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).

3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).

My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my: American Express Diners Club VISA MasterCard Eurocard Access

CARD ACCT. NO. _____

EXP. DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Mr. Mrs. Miss FAMILY NAME _____

FIRST NAME _____

PERMANENT ADDRESS: HOME BUSINESS _____

CITY/CODE _____

COUNTRY _____

TEL. _____ FAX _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number.

(IHT VAT numbers: FR/47320211236)

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1.46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33.1.46 37 93 61

This offer expires March 31, 1993, and is available to new subscribers only.

سكرا من الامل

A Temperance War And Other Revolts

Third World Women's Movements, Born in Anger, Slowly Make Gains

By Molly Moore and John Ward Anderson

ABDULLAH PURMET, India — Just before dusk on an evening last autumn, an angry mob of women stormed the village liquor shop here, drained gallons of booze into the dusty streets and shaved the heads of drunken men who were lounging at the bar.

In hundreds of market towns and farm villages across southeastern India, bands of women have hijacked alcohol delivery trucks, set liquor shops ablaze and paraded humiliated liquor merchants down village streets atop donkeys.

Thousands of India's poorest and most repressed women — fed up

with drunken husbands who squander their wages on liquor, then stumble home to beat and berate their wives and children — have launched what many analysts say is the first large grass-roots women's movement in the country's history.

"Most of the women here were beaten by their husbands," said an 18-year-old who helped lead attacks on liquor shops in Yadavelli, a farm village of about 1,500 houses.

"We heard about the agitation happening in other places," said the woman, who gave only her first name, Lachumma. "We started talking. It is this consumption of liquor that is leading to wife beating. We closed the shop, and now we'll bash up any man if he goes to other villages to drink or fetch liquor."

For women who are seldom allowed to speak out against their husbands or discuss issues of discrimination even in the privacy of their homes, the demonstrations — which have shut down more than 6,000 liquor shops in the state of Andhra Pradesh — represent an extraordinary rebellion against centuries-old traditions.

"It is the first time in India that rural women have started a movement," said Sandhya Vallurupalli, president of the Progressive Organization for Women, one of the most vocal women's groups in southern India. "We hope it's the beginning of a social revolution."

While women's movements have swept Western societies for the past several decades, the world's most destitute women — those who populate the villages, farmlands and urban slums of the poorest nations — have only recently begun to test their strength. Throughout the developing world, women are demanding new rights and challenging cultural and religious codes that have embedded sex discrimination in every facet of their daily lives.

Their efforts range from winning the right to sell their products in the marketplaces of rural Bangladesh, where religious tradition often forbids women to appear in public, to attacks on entrenched legal systems that blatantly discriminate. They have taken on Muslim leaders who rule the agricultural villages of Bangladesh and Pakistan, abusive landlords who control the lives of farm laborers in India, and factory workers who exploit women employees in China and across Asia.

"There has been steady progress in the last 20 years," said Anita

Kelles-Vitonen, chief adviser for the International Labor Organization's women's programs. "Now the movements are coming of age. With time, the status of women will change, but it will come slowly."

Although the efforts have improved the lives of thousands of women in developing nations, the movements have touched only a small percentage of the population. In many regions, burgeoning population growth, dismal economic conditions, soaring illiteracy and a rise in religious fundamentalism have worsened the plight of tens of millions of women.

In Bangladesh, despite the campaigns of an estimated 10,000 different aid organizations, the numbers of illiterate women and women living in poverty have increased in the past decade, while the calorie intake of women in general has decreased dramatically.

In Afghanistan, hundreds of women who entered the professional work force while their husbands and fathers were fighting Soviet troops are being banished from offices and other jobs in the capital, Kabul, where Islamic fundamentalists now govern.

Where women's movements have managed to take root, they have not been born of ideals from the West, but of harsh economic necessity that forced women to get out of their homes and push back their veils in defiance of cultural and religious taboos.

"We're talking about survival," said Mahboob Hassan of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, a private organization that has spent almost two decades trying to improve the lives of Bangladesh's poorest women. "Moving from absolutely destitute situations to a level where they can eat three meals a day — this was a dream for many of these women."

Most of the women's movements in developing nations have been far less dramatic or visible than the anti-liquor demonstrations in Andhra Pradesh. The advancement of women in poor nations from South



A woman picking through garbage in Mogadishu on Thursday. She and her two sons had taken shelter in an abandoned house.

America to Africa to Asia is more frequently measured in improved living conditions, greater access to jobs, or simple survival in cultures that have few support mechanisms for unmarried women, abandoned wives or widows.

Nongovernmental aid organizations have been driving forces behind many of the women's movements, providing access to a few dollars' worth of credit or a few hours of education, which often give women the courage to stand up against abuse and discrimination.

"Women are the strength of this society, if you can bring them out and provide opportunity," said Fazel Hasan Abed, executive director of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, which helped pioneer the idea of aiding women in developing countries. "Men have created the poverty in Bangladesh; women manage the poverty in Bangladesh."

The committee and Bangladesh's Grameen Bank have been world leaders in providing loans to poor rural women. Financial credit and education, they say, are the two most successful means of empowering the world's poorest women.

"Women are far more creditworthy than men," said Mr. Abed. "They use resources better, they're better managers. You see a 3-year-old girl, and she is looking after a younger child while the 5-year-old brother is playing outside. She is managing from a very early age."

But leaders of women's causes throughout the developing world say that without major attitudinal changes, little can be done to improve the condition of women.

"You can't just bring an end to discrimination," said Ranjana Kumari, who heads New Delhi's Center for Social Research and has written several books on women in India. "Social attitudes have to change. A total way of life has to change. And whenever you start a project that will bring social change, there's always a major struggle."

United States took pains to praise Germany for its quick action.

In a terse statement, the State Department noted that support given to Libya would violate a UN resolution intended to isolate Libya.

It was not clear whether a halt in shipments would prevent Libya from completing the reported chemical-weapons plant. Government officials said Wednesday that construction had begun at Tarhounah late last year and that the plant was expected to begin operations late this year.

After all, as Somali institutions have collapsed, it has been the country's women who have held together much of what remains of its social and family structures. One such woman helping to re-

In Ruins of Somalia, A Brave New Voice

Women Assert Rights and Seek Role In Shaping Future of Their Country

By Keith B. Richburg

MOGADISHU, Somalia — In this country devastated by war and famine, where women have been the primary victims of the suffering, Dr. Mina Hassan Mohammed is a woman apart. She is outspoken, in charge, and — significantly in a society whose women traditionally have had little authority — quietly ambitious.

"You know the job I really want?" she mused at the end of a lengthy interview. "I would like to be president — really. Not of Somalia as it is now, but if it could be put back the way it was."

The goal might sound far-reaching, particularly as there seems little chance that Somalia will be rebuilt anytime soon. But as Dr. Mohammed and many others here see it, the men have had their chance at power, and the result has been warfare, destruction and violence unprecedented even for a continent in constant chaos.

"We've had enough now; it's been two years," she said. "Women are trying to have their rights and what they deserve."

Dr. Mohammed and other women may one day have their chance. Since the U.S.-led intervention here has stripped much of the power from the warlords and armed thugs who held sway in Somalia, the long ignored elements of society, among them women, have emerged to assert themselves.

Women's organizations are forming and demanding to be heard in forums organized to debate Somalia's political future. Women are highly visible in running feeding centers, keeping accounting records and assisting international relief organizations.

When an outspoken Somali woman, the human rights advocate Rakiya Omar, complained to the U.S. special envoy, Robert B. Oakley, that the United Nations had not provided transportation and funding for women's groups to attend reconciliation talks in Ethiopia last month, Mr. Oakley conceded that women should have been invited and should have a larger voice in rebuilding the country.

After all, as Somali institutions have collapsed, it has been the country's women who have held together much of what remains of its social and family structures. One such woman helping to re-

build the national misery is Dr. Mohammed. For a year, she has been director of Keeney Hospital, set up by the Red Cross on the site of an old prison at the height of a three-month shelling war between rival clans.

She is one of the few Somali women with medical degrees and one of just 10 out of an original class of 60 to graduate in December 1990. Of those 10, Dr. Mohammed, 39, is the only one who has remained in Somalia throughout its two-year nightmare.

As she was completing her medical studies, civil war erupted, leading to the overthrow of the country's hated dictatorship, followed by factional warfare and anarchy.

Most Somali professionals were able to flee to neighboring Kenya or to new homes in Canada or the United States. But Dr. Mohammed stayed, working first at Digfer Hospital in southern Mogadishu. Then she joined the Somali Red Crescent Society and, in February 1992, was appointed director of Keeney Hospital in northern Mogadishu. She now heads a staff of 14 doctors and 40 nurses.

Dr. Mohammed recalled that the biggest challenge of her new position was winning the respect of men unaccustomed to seeing women in prominent roles.

In her first week as director, Dr. Mohammed was slapped across the face by a man who brought his injured child to the hospital gates; the hospital's security guards, instead of intervening, stood by and watched. She received death threats from staff members who did not like the idea of a woman trying to instill discipline and demand timeliness in working hours.

At one point, her father assigned four armed bodyguards to escort her to work, but she later refused to use them, fearing that the guards themselves might turn on her.

"They see you as a woman, and they think a woman cannot say something to a man," she said. "They say I'm a woman, that a woman cannot talk like this. But I say I am just doing my job."

Somalia's descent into anarchy has disrupted many of the country's traditions and conventions — including one that insists women stay at home and raise children, while men act as providers and control the family resources.

Libya Building a Poison Gas Factory, U.S. Intelligence Says

By Douglas Jehl

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies have confirmed reports that Libya is building a subterranean chemical-weapons plant capable of producing and storing poison gas.

The new project was described by officials as a source of significant concern, particularly because of Libya's failure last month to sign a United Nations convention banning chemical weapons. Libya had indicated it would sign the convention.

The State Department refused on Wednesday to provide details about the findings, citing the sensitivity of intelligence sources. But the officials used strong language to condemn what they described as Libya's continuing efforts to build chemical weapons.

"We are convinced that Libya is still in the chemical-weapons business," said a State Department spokesman, Wendy Chamberlin. Libya has been a persistent source of unease because of its support for terrorism, including the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways jet over Scotland.

The underground factory remains disguised as part of a water project, government officials said, adding that they believe its purpose is to augment a huge above-ground chemical complex whose existence was exposed by the West nearly four years ago.

Libya's first poison-gas site, in Rabta, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Tripoli, was damaged by fire in March 1990. The Bush administration said the fire might have been a hoax, and officials said Wednesday that Rabta remained

the largest chemical-weapons complex in the Third World. The new complex is deep in a hillside near Tarhounah, 40 miles southeast of Tripoli, the officials said.

For months, Washington has become increasingly troubled by Libya's conduct. The director of Central Intelligence, Robert M. Gates, warned in a speech on Dec. 15 that Libya "has no intention of giving up its chemical-weapons program," and Bush administration officials monitored the project closely during their final days.

Advisers to both Presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton had hoped that Libya might join more than 100 other countries in agreeing last month to a United Nations accord banning chemical weapons. Although Libya's foreign minister attended a Paris conference con-

vened to sign the accord, he did not add his name to it. The first official indication that Libya was building a second chemical-weapons plant came this week from Dieter Vogel, a German government spokesman. Citing intelligence reports, he said there was evidence that "many West European firms" had provided materials used in its construction, but he said the only two German companies that supplied equipment for the project had halted deliveries.

Mr. Vogel indicated that an investigation focused on Tarhounah had found that although the two companies had supplied wiring and drilling equipment to Libya, they apparently did not know the material was intended for a chemical-weapons project.

In speaking Wednesday the first time about the second plant, the

United States took pains to praise Germany for its quick action.

In a terse statement, the State Department noted that support given to Libya would violate a UN resolution intended to isolate Libya.

It was not clear whether a halt in shipments would prevent Libya from completing the reported chemical-weapons plant. Government officials said Wednesday that construction had begun at Tarhounah late last year and that the plant was expected to begin operations late this year.

After all, as Somali institutions have collapsed, it has been the country's women who have held together much of what remains of its social and family structures. One such woman helping to re-

build the national misery is Dr. Mohammed. For a year, she has been director of Keeney Hospital, set up by the Red Cross on the site of an old prison at the height of a three-month shelling war between rival clans.

She is one of the few Somali women with medical degrees and one of just 10 out of an original class of 60 to graduate in December 1990. Of those 10, Dr. Mohammed, 39, is the only one who has remained in Somalia throughout its two-year nightmare.

As she was completing her medical studies, civil war erupted, leading to the overthrow of the country's hated dictatorship, followed by factional warfare and anarchy.

Most Somali professionals were able to flee to neighboring Kenya or to new homes in Canada or the United States. But Dr. Mohammed stayed, working first at Digfer Hospital in southern Mogadishu. Then she joined the Somali Red Crescent Society and, in February 1992, was appointed director of Keeney Hospital in northern Mogadishu. She now heads a staff of 14 doctors and 40 nurses.

Dr. Mohammed recalled that the biggest challenge of her new position was winning the respect of men unaccustomed to seeing women in prominent roles.

In her first week as director, Dr. Mohammed was slapped across the face by a man who brought his injured child to the hospital gates; the hospital's security guards, instead of intervening, stood by and watched. She received death threats from staff members who did not like the idea of a woman trying to instill discipline and demand timeliness in working hours.

At one point, her father assigned four armed bodyguards to escort her to work, but she later refused to use them, fearing that the guards themselves might turn on her.

"They see you as a woman, and they think a woman cannot say something to a man," she said. "They say I'm a woman, that a woman cannot talk like this. But I say I am just doing my job."

Somalia's descent into anarchy has disrupted many of the country's traditions and conventions — including one that insists women stay at home and raise children, while men act as providers and control the family resources.

Richard S. Salant, Ex-CBS News Chief, Is Dead

By Bruce Lambert

Richard S. Salant, who headed CBS News for most of the 1960s and '70s during the tumultuous Vietnam and Watergate eras, collapsed and died Tuesday during a speech to a group in Southport, Connecticut. He was 78 and lived nearby in New Canaan.

CBS said he had suffered heart failure. Mr. Salant, who came to CBS

from a legal career, was credited with raising professional standards and expanding news programming at CBS.

He served as the president of CBS News from 1961 to 1964 and from 1966 to 1979. After reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65 there, he went to the rival NBC News as its vice chairman for two years.

Mr. Salant, a native of Manhattan, graduated from Harvard in 1935 and its law school in 1938. His first job was as a lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, starting in 1938. In 1940 and 1941 he was the acting director of the attorney general's committee on administrative procedure, and from 1941 to 1943 he worked for the solicitor general.

In World War II he served in the navy as a lieutenant commander. After the war he joined the Man-

hattan law firm of Rosenman, Goldmark, Collin & Kaye, which had the Columbia Broadcasting System as a client. His relationship with CBS expanded until he joined its staff in 1952 as a vice president.

During his tenure, CBS was the first network to expand its week-night news report to 30 minutes. Under his leadership, CBS also introduced "60 Minutes," the "CBS Morning News" and "Sunday Morning."

REACHING THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

Board Members of international Companies*

	%
International Herald Tribune	44
Financial Times	40
Wall Street Journal Europe	17
USA Today	6
The Economist	36
Time	33
Newsweek	23
Business Week	17
The European	4
Fortune	15
National Geographic	30
Scientific American	13
International Management	9

The IHT is read by more Continental European board members listed in the International Who's Who than any other international publication.

*Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey 1992.



INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Today's HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION

Appears on Page 9

PERSONALS

THANK YOU SACRED HEART OF JESUS and St. Jude for your constant SACRED HEART OF JESUS and St. Jude, grateful thanks for prayers answered. SSS

MOVING

AGS INTL MOVING

A.G.S. LONDON (44-21) 561 795
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 40 20 20 45
A.G.S. BEIRUT (96-3) 429 28 45
A.G.S. MOSCOW (7-49) 811 252
A.G.S. VARSOVIE (48-22) 562 555

INTERDEAN INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 3956000

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RECOVER INTELLIGENT READING Skills to the Other Newsletter. Sample copy US \$1.00 or £3.00. Send request to The Other Newsletter, c/o CA Central, Box 202, Cuckfield, Sussex BN8 3JY, England.

NEA SCHOOL - the most refined of WEBER'S - leading men's store. 13 Boulevard, 01-311 22 20

ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 39 65 or ROME 678 0388.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Toronto, and other cities. Delivery to your home or office in most areas of the following cities:

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

For speedy mail delivery, subscription copies also are flown directly to Jacksonville, Phoenix and Seattle.

In the U.S.A., call **TOLL FREE 1-800-862-2884**

In New York, call **(212) 752-3890**

or write/fax **International Herald Tribune**, 850 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 512-2000. Fax: (212) 755-6785

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS Department of International Business

STUDIES IN INTL. BUSINESS AND EC. LAW FREE INFORMATION SESSIONS

No need to cross the Atlantic to have international legal training. "Trade in the U.S.A." The Institute for Foreign Study offers a 4 month day or 7 month evening corporate program including courses in Int'l Business and EC. Law, taught in English. Graduates receive a paragon certificate and employment placement assistance. Call 1-855-51-5458 to reserve a place at a free information session on Feb. 25 or 19/93 or Feb. 25 of 19/93 at 147, rue de Grenelle, Paris 75007.

LOAN AVAILABLE for entrepreneurs. Minimum term 20 years. Amount up to \$25,000. For information (USA) call 1-800-221-0499. (UK) call 01-231-4150. (France) call 01-47-22-1099. (Germany) call 01-47-22-1099. (Japan) call 01-47-22-1099.

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET, 4th Floor, Tel: 01-479 9192 Fax: 499 7317

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE COMPANIES

BY LAWYERS FROM 1775

One of the world's largest registration agents can provide professional Notaries, Administrators, Bankers and Registered Office Services. For a comprehensive brochure Ring UK 71 352 2360

Spencer Group, 100 Sydney St., Scarsdale, NY 10583 USA. Tel: (914) 491-3338. Fax: (914) 491-3331. Tel: UK 71 352 2274.

AGENT FOR RED/TABLE LINDAL HAND EMBROIDERY. We are looking for agents in the EC countries. Must have an established record with potential connections. Our hand office is in Hong Kong, please send your applications to: P.O. Box 90, 50 D'Almeida Street, Causeway, Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 881 3338. Fax: (852) 881 3331.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS Research and development to create digital distributors in each country of Europe and Middle East. Products are relative to people transport industry. Personally capable companies or individuals. US\$20,000 for equity. Express your interest by fax: (418) 701-1027. Principals travelling to Europe about April 1993.

SEK INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT Investor or Automatic S.B. Worm Feeding Machine involved in the establishment of 1000 new capacities and a S.B. Rins growing facility seeks a 49 percent equity partner for venture. US\$20,000 for equity. Express your interest by fax: Australia (03) 701 1027

WE BUY Prime Bank Promissory notes (10 years or more) or equivalent for £ or US\$. Interest by fax. No agents only principals Fax: 44 703 890564.

TAX SERVICES

*** VAT REPRESENTATIVE *** Representative based in Amsterdam. French/English Fax: +31-20 691 4637

BUSINESS SERVICES

LOAN AVAILABLE for entrepreneurs. Minimum term 20 years. Amount up to \$25,000. For information (USA) call 1-800-221-0499. (UK) call 01-231-4150. (France) call 01-47-22-1099. (Germany) call 01-47-22-1099. (Japan) call 01-47-22-1099.

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET, 4th Floor, Tel: 01-479 9192 Fax: 499 7317

BUSINESS SERVICES

SAVE ON INTERNATIONAL PHONE CALLS

Now you can call the U.S. and save as much as 60% compared to local phone companies. Save up to 50% off AIRTEL USA Direct. Pay less than U.S. originating rates on calls originating overseas. Night and weekend discounts apply.

No installation charges, no monthly fees. No contracts to buy. Call from hotels, homes, offices, or mobile phones. All digital. Call or Fax for information.

KALBACK DIRECT

Tel: 1/206-286-5280
Fax: 1/206-286-5298 USA

FINANCIAL SERVICES

INTERNATIONALLY ACTIVE TRUST COMPANY OFFICES:

- Office and Secretarial Service.
- Accounting Services.
- Financial and Banking Services.
- Asset Management.
- Administrative Duties.

Competence and reliability assured. Close collaboration based on complete confidence is our mission.

Finance Limited
P.O. Box 2118
CH-4302 Zug / Switzerland
Tel: +41 41 230448

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

FUNDING PROBLEMS?

Venture Capital - Equity Loans
Real Estate Finance Long Term
Financial Guarantees FRN S.C.
Aukens Bancor Corporation
Fax or Call Douglas Swanson
Tel: (415) 211-8100
415-211-8100

TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on Page 13

AUTOS TAX FREE

EUROPE AUTO BROKERS, Inc.
Tel: Holland (31) 240264494 Fax: 07994

LEGAL SERVICES

SECOND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS AND CITIZENSHIP

are available. For investors, 1 month processing time. Legally and securely guaranteed. For further information please contact:

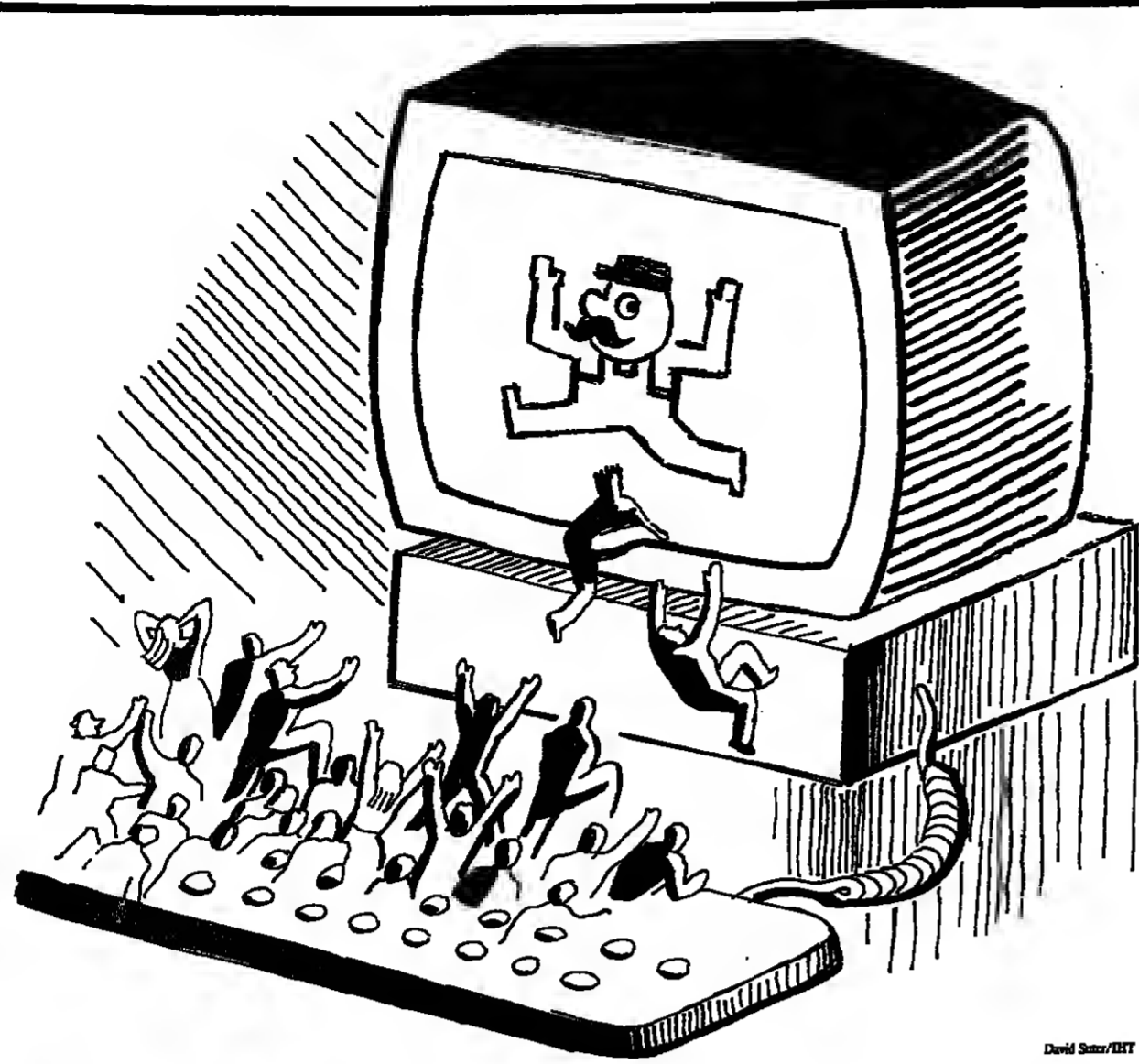
STRATEGIC TRAVEL COMPANY
O - 2116 Montreal
Tel: (491) 4184 1001 Fax: (491) 4184 071

DIVORCE/FINAL in 1 day. No travel. Certified by U.S. Embassy, Divorce, P.O. Box 894, Anaheim, CA 92802. USA. Call/Fax: (714) 898-8000.

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write to: Box 287, San Jose, CA 95131. Tel: 508-442-6267 Fax: 508-442-0163 (TX)

WINE & SPIRITS

BONNEVAL WINE REST NAMEL
YEARS & PRICES. D'AVIGNON PARIS
Tel: (33-1) 47 30 30 56 Fax: 47 37 94 20



Next: Music Without People With Surge in Video Games, Who Needs Pop Stars?

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Once upon a time, music was recorded by artists. Then records came to be called "product," hits above all. Now they're simply "software."

It amounts to what Martin Meissonnier calls "the end of recorded music as we know it." Meissonnier, who once promoted Dizzy Gillespie and Fela Anikulapo Kuti concerts, now produces the French-German TV channel Arte's sociologically oriented popular-music magazine "Meganix." He has been studying permutations, configurations and implications. Some key statistics:

• In France in 1991, sales of video games were 177 percent higher than in 1990. The year before that, they grew 155 percent.

• A decade ago, it took sales of something like 300,000 copies for a pop song to reach No. 1 on the charts. Now, 100,000 can do it. Gold and platinum certified sales numbers have been reduced in most countries to reflect reduced sales. (The 45-rpm single is on the way out since fewer people own turntables, and the single CD has not caught on.)

It adds up to this: Children under 19, the principal consumers for both products, are spending more of their entertainment budget on video games than on records — almost three times more, according to Meissonnier's research. (The "Meganix" report, to be broadcast in March, deals with the European Community but the perspective is proportionally the same in the United States.)

"I see the death of the pop star as inevitable," says ex-Pink Floyd manager Peter Jenner, interviewed on the program. "It's so much easier to replace them with computer-generated characters. I wouldn't be surprised if Mario became just as popular as Madonna. I don't see anything at all unlikely about that."

A go-getter named Simon Harris took simple-minded computer music from Nintendo's "Game Boy," put a House Music beat behind it and called "Super Mario." It went into the top 40. "This is just the beginning," Meissonnier says. "Computer games are sneaking up on the record companies' home territory. 'Super Mario' sold like a hot rock group."

Distributors and retailers believe that CDs are overpriced (they are), and that the music industry cares more about profit than creativity (it does). Considering video games to be toys like baseball cards or Barbie dolls, some companies have abandoned the market altogether and are waiting for the brats to grow

up. Others are just waiting, scared and confused.

Falling sales are due to lack of long-term planning as much as pricing, the recession or competition from Nintendo and Sega. Obscene amounts of money were invested in "sure-fire" fast-breaking blockbusters to boost current-quarter profits. Almost nobody else was given a chance. Then the companies complained that there was nobody else, blaming it on the music. And by now just about all back-catalogue material has been compiled, recompiled, re-engineered and repackaged. The vaults are empty. How many versions of "Hey Joe" do you need?

There will always be minority interest in classics of all styles — Steely Dan, Coltrane, Jelly Roll Morton, Sinatra, Mozart. But for better or worse, usually worse, new hits paid the bills. They were bad, but at least we could complain about bad music. The idea of no music at all never occurred to us.

Hardware manufacturers like Sony and Philips have been buying record companies (sorry, software manufacturers) like Columbia and Polygram for access to music with images, images with music and music and images in game form to supply their leisure center hardware. After all the mergers and takeovers, the resulting vertically integrated conglomerates are now pushing something called "interacting entertainment."

Has a nice ring, doesn't it? All for one, one for all, let's all move to California and interact. The Game People give the kids the "interacting entertainment" they think they want. What's good for them has nothing to do with it. Forget about social responsibility. So far it's merely trivial — Mario picks up

apples or something. But while mother is happy to have Junior "safely" in front of the screen all afternoon, xenophobic video games have surfaced in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands. They remind you of political commercials in the film "Bob Roberts," except that they're aimed at below-voting-age children who are in a trance to begin with.

We are going through a period Meissonnier calls the "return of the trance." There is something pagan about teenagers strung out on Ecstasy and boom-boxes, Acid Jazz, like House Music, is modal not chordal, and repetition is at the heart of the rhythm. Video games are hypnotizing with their cute running and jumping cartoon characters accompanied by tinkling technopop — so much more cute and tinkling than the so-called real world. We used to say that television was like a drug. Now it is one — a brightly packaged, full-service dream machine (like Max von Sydow's machine in the Wim Wenders film "Until the End of the World"), and you can choose your own dreams. But whatever you do, don't switch it off.

There is an explosion of new technology — more satellite and cable stations, digital compact disks, mini-disks, DAT and, soon, interactive compact disks, high-definition TV and virtual reality games. To compete with Mario and his ilk, megastars like Michael Jackson and Madonna have learned to project themselves like computer-generated characters. Lesser-known names — Mano Negra in France, for example — are being approached by the game manufacturers to do the same.

Although he admits he has to look hard, Meissonnier finds several grounds for optimism. Progressive musicians and manufacturers, particularly in the United States, are becoming aware of the problem and are searching for a more positive relationship with technology. Specifically, "in order to compete with robots and multimedia packages, record companies will be forced to record high-quality music inexpensively. This can only be done with real musicians who have something to say and who can make first-class first-take music. Good musicianship may once more become an asset."

"Eric Clapton's 'Unplugged' is an example. Garth Brooks and country music in general represents a relatively inexpensive way to record music which is good for both your soul and your pocketbook. But for better or worse, one thing is sure. This is not just a change of rules, it's an entirely new game."

HEAR THIS

Great moments in travel marketing. An outfit in California is taking bookings for the "Break On Through Tour" this July, seven fun-filled days in Jim Morrison's Paris. Gail Borna, Unique Tours, promises: "Your visit to Jim's gravesite will stay with you forever" and the tour includes these highlights: A "Show Me the Way to the Next Little Girl" tour of the Red Light District, "Lunch at the restaurant across from Jim's apartment in the Marais district" and "Pigalle on foot at night." Go for it: (714) 642-4222.

"THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1992"

A BOOK OF GREAT FRONT PAGES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE REPORTING THE MAJOR EVENTS OF THE PAST CENTURY.

Reproductions of 150 front pages, many with Herald Tribune exclusive articles: like first-hand reports from the sinking Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, the 1981 fiscal coup in Madrid, the historic departure of Marcos from Manila — and the Venice canalscape caught in a flood of black and white. Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the few newspapers that stayed in Paris and was virtually censored at the front. Read about people — Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack the Ripper, the Whitstons, Khrushchev, Gorbachev — a century of news headlines and the events that surrounded them. Hardcover, 22 x 37 cm (10.5 x 14.5 in), 168 pages, readable size text. The book is divided into six chronological sections, each with an introduction describing the period from historical and journalistic viewpoints.

THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1992 is a distinctive personal or business gift. Order one — in several — today.

Return your order to International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

For faster service, fax to: (33-1) 46 37 06 51

Please send me _____ copies of THE FRONT PAGE.

Price per copy: 300 French francs (US\$55), plus postage:

Europe: 22 francs per copy;
U.S. and Canada: 55 francs;
Middle East, Africa: 95 francs;
Asia / Pacific / rest of world: 125 francs

Please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/CODE _____
COUNTRY _____ 19-2-93

Payment is by credit card only. Please charge to any credit card:
 Access AmEx MasterCard Eurocard Diners Visa

Card No. _____ Exp. date: _____

Signature _____
Company BEC VAT ID No. _____

Washington Never Slept Here

By Michael Balter

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major's meeting with President Bill Clinton in Washington next week is designed in large part to revalidate the "special relationship" between Britain and the United States, which has been under some strain of late. It is natural that the two nations should bicker from time to time, since historically their kinship can in some ways be described as that of parent and child.

This probably explains why the former estate of George Washington's ancestors, Sulgrave Manor, has become such a popular pilgrimage for both British and American visitors. Never mind that the original Tudor sections of this house in the lush Northamptonshire countryside were constructed in the 16th century by George's great-great-great-great-grandfather or that the Washington family sold the manor to a cousin 122 years before the first president-to-be was born across the ocean in Virginia. Roots are roots, and the British display this bit of pre-American history with all the pride of a parent who invites a guest in to his child's old room to show off his football trophies.

Indeed there is much of interest at Sulgrave Manor, which has become a repository for a small but pertinent collection of Washingtoniana. Most of these items are kept behind glass cases in two cramped rooms on the manor's upper floor. Here the visitor can find Washington's black velvet overcoat, his saddlebags, a lock of his hair, a piece of the elm tree under which he took command of the Continental Army in July 1775, a button made of white shell from the jacket in which he gave his first presidential address, a handle from his original wood coffin and an alarmingly large oak box in which the president kept his liquor.

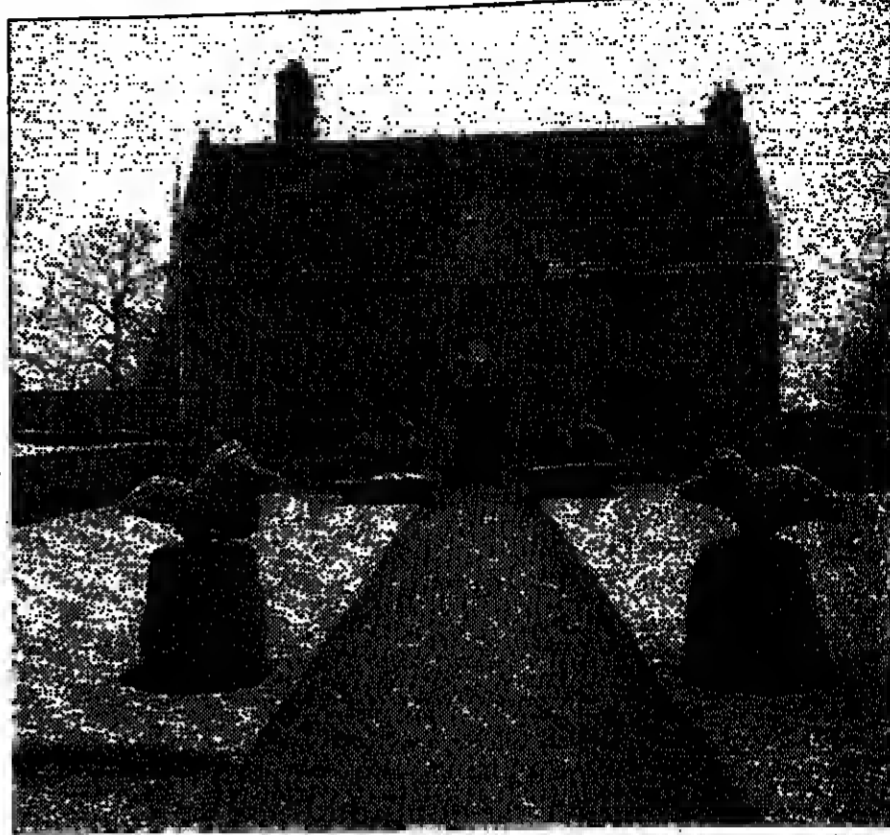
The most valued object, however, is one of Gilbert Stuart's famous portraits of Washington, which hangs over the fireplace in the manor's Great Hall. The stone floor and oak-beam ceiling of this austere room are part of the original structure built by Lawrence Washington, a wool merchant, sometime in the mid-16th century. The surrounding land had once belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew at nearby Northampton.

LAWRENCE purchased it from the Crown in 1539, in the aftermath of King Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries during the Reformation. Lawrence's grandson, also named Lawrence, sold the house to a cousin in 1610, although the Washington family continued to live in it until 1626.

In 1659, Colonel John Washington, great-grandfather of George, emigrated to Virginia, probably because of the harsh treatment meted out to his family after the English Civil War. Those who like their history laced with irony will appreciate the fact that in the bitter fight between Charles I and Parliament the Washingtons had been staunch royalists, and after Cromwell's victory the family was dispossessed of its lands. George Washington's forefathers could hardly have anticipated that their own flesh and blood would one day turn republican and lead a revolution against the Crown.

The most entertaining part of a visit to Sulgrave Manor is the tour given by its resident curator, M. R. Sirof Smith. Smith is a trim, dapper man who serves up the kind of details that make even those who yawned through their history courses listen with interest. Pointing to a genealogical chart in the Great Hall, for example, he relates that the Washington family appears to have descended from William de Herburn, who in the 12th century acquired the

with authentic 200-year-old implements in preparation for the manor's public opening in 1921. Here Smith, with the aid of children who are inevitably present along with their parents, demonstrates the use of the padlocks and devices that homemakers of that era found indispensable. Among them were special shoes with iron brackets attached to the soles, which the servants wore so they could walk unhindered among the piles of muck and garbage that were thrown on the floor



Sulgrave Manor, estate of George Washington's ancestors in England.

manor of Wessington in County Durham, south of Newcastle. Herburn took the manor's name as his own, and it later evolved into its present form.

This was a happy development, Smith says, wondering aloud whether the Americans would ever have elected someone called George Herburn as their president.

Next we move to an oak-paneled parlor, part of a wing added to the house during the reign of Queen Anne. The room is filled with furniture of the period, including a table set with blue and gold patterned bowls and cups. In those days, Smith explains, tea was drunk from bowls, and the guests slurped the beverage to show their appreciation. If you didn't slurp your tea, the hostess would ask if there was something the matter with it. The cups were reserved for drinking chocolate, which was served strong and bitter and mixed with cinnamon and curry powder. Queen Anne drank this concoction every morning as a laxative, a practice which became popular among many of her subjects.

The highlight of the tour is the Great Kitchen, which was restored and outfitted

and only occasionally swept away. In fact, Smith says, there were no bathtubs or toilets in the house, and people rarely washed. The combination of smoke from the ovens and the body odor of the inhabitants raised a horrible stench in the house, forcing the family to move out from time to time while the servants ventilated it.

ON that note we move to the bedrooms on the upper floor, the exhibit rooms, and finally back to the Great Hall from where we began. Those who wish to stay longer can wander in the manor garden, or take tea and scones in the small restaurant next door.

Sulgrave Manor will reopen from its winter holiday on Monday, which is George Washington's Birthday. As a tribute to President Clinton, who was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, all of the Rhodes scholars currently studying at Oxford have been invited for a reception. The word is that quite a few of them are planning to show up.

Michael Balter is a journalist based in Paris.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Hyènes

Directed by Djibril Diop Mambety. Senegal, France, Switzerland.

The mysterious Lingala Ramatou returns to her dusty native village, rich and unforgiving. She will leave the people her fortune in exchange for the death of Dramama, the grocer who seduced and abandoned her long ago. The Senegalese director Diop Mambety adapted the Swiss writer Friedrich Dürrenmatt's "The Visit," turning the bitter story of human venality into something unmistakably African and magical. Ami Diakhate as the vengeful Ramatou is a fearsome figure, yet moving; Mansour Diouf as the grocer is craven but so likeable, and each village character a finely etched web of contradictions. Only the hyenas, perhaps, overdo it — we get the symbolism — they are slung on screen too often. But it's hard to nitpick before so much beauty. (Joan Dupont, IHT)



between lovemaking. Gabino Diego, a 26-year-old Spanish actor who looked good previously in "El Rey Pasado," is back with even more polish. Here he plays a talented and goofy young man raised in Russia by a Spanish leftist family that fled to Moscow after Franco won the Civil War. He arrives in Madrid speaking textbook Spanish and seeks to seduce his older cousin, an accomplished actress (Marisa Paredes). She resists initially but becomes interested as he recounts unusual lustful adventures in Russia and Paris. The actress meanwhile is preparing to star in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an appropriate backdrop to a movie plot, and her director boyfriend (Janos Arian) is energetically jealous of the Russian suitor. The strong leading actors help gloss over some weaknesses in supporting roles and abrupt scene shifts. (Al Goodman, IHT)

National Lampoon's Loaded Weapon 1

Directed by Gene Quintano. U.S.

A buddy cop parody of the lowest possible caliber, "National Lampoon's Loaded Weapon 1" empties its chamber but only nicks its enormously deserving target. It's a fusillade of tired jokes and cheap shots, primarily meant as a burlesque of "Lethal Weapon," but "Basic Instinct" and "The Silence of the Lambs" also come in for some lame bashing from director Gene Quintano. Emilio Estevez, who looks like he's been hit over the head with a deadpan, is Jack Colt, a gun-crazy detective who makes his straight new partner, Wes Luger (Samuel L. Jackson), edgy with his risky antics. They are pitted against a gang of psychotic pantywaists headed by General Mortars (William Shatner) and his hissing sidekick (Tim Curry), whom they discover with the aid of Dr. Humbird Lecher (F. Murray Abraham). There's a blonde with an ice pick, Destiny Demeanor (Kathy Ireland), who becomes involved with Colt. He brings her in for questioning after cocaine is found in the cookies made by her factory, Quintano, a graduate of "Police Academy 3" and 4, is clearly a case of arrested development. There ought to be a law against making movies if you're a vulgar and sophomoric jerk. Of course, that would mean there wouldn't be so many movies. Hey, that might not be such a bad thing. (Rita Kempley, WP)

Sommersby

Directed by Jon Amiel. U.S.

Jodie Foster has already won two Academy Awards, but nothing she has done is preparation for the romantic, resolute, elegant performance she gives in "Sommersby," a handsome period film set in the U.S. South during Reconstruction. As Laurel Sommersby, a Tennessee farm woman who welcomes home a long-lost husband who may or may not be hers, Foster is so strong, passionate and mysterious that she seems almost to be a new actress or, at least, an actress of entirely new dynamism. "Sommersby" is both about the cyclical nature of the universe, where matter can be neither created nor destroyed, only changed in state, and a demonstration of that law: The film is an updated Americanized adaptation of "The Return of Martin Guerre," Daniel Vigne's fine 1982 French film starring Gérard Depardieu, Richard Gere, one of the film's two executive producers, stars as Jack Sommersby, the Confederate equivalent of Martin Guerre, the wandering 16th-century French peasant who was twice tried for passing himself off as someone he wasn't. The story of Martin Guerre is true, but it's also the kind of myth that is modernized at a certain risk. Its concerns with love, sex, money and property are timeless. Yet the story only makes sense in a time that is



Scene from "Hyènes," top; William Shatner in "Loaded Weapon 1," and Jodie Foster in "Sommersby."

simpler, more dour, more superstitious and more swiftly brutal than that of even the post-Civil War South, especially in a Reconstruction tale that has a late 20th-century sensibility. And Jon Amiel, the director, and Nicholas Meyer and Sarah Kernochan, who wrote the screenplay, have transformed the Martin Guerre character into a 1990s man who behaves as if he had been shaped by the counterculture of the Vietnam era. Though the film becomes a courtroom drama near the end, Sommersby is of such nobility that the fundamental question about his identity becomes moot in the course of his two trials. The revelations about Sommersby's past, combined with Laurel's contra-

dictory testimony, may confuse audiences so thoroughly that they will leave the theater thinking that "Sommersby" is about worn-out land, crop rotation and fertilizer. Though there is a near vacuum at the center of the film, "Sommersby" is never boring, largely because of Foster's believably self-possessed presence. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

Tierno Varano de Lujuria y Azotera

Directed by Jaime Chávarri. Spain.

The title means "Tender Summer of Lust and Terraces," and that's about what we get, with roof terraces referring to the engaging conversation that occurs

صدا من الامم

Baby Grands: Small Hotels in London

By Roger Collis International Herald Tribune

Small may not always be beautiful. But a growing number of business visitors to London are seeking small luxury hotels in preference to those of large chains.

The Frequent Traveler

feeling) and the sense that you are being welcomed into someone's home — treated as a name rather than a room number.

Such is the case with Blakes Hotel in a quiet street in South Kensington. Anouska Hempel, the owner and a well-known fashion designer, has created a lavish decor of dark walls, heavy silk drapes and exotic

antiques and paintings. "Many people will love Blakes, and others will say, 'This just isn't me. I can't understand what all this fuss is about.'"

The Sloane is tucked away in the heart of Chelsea, a couple of minutes from Sloane Square. Each of the 12 bedrooms and suites has its own distinctive personality reflecting the taste of the owner, Sue Rogers, who opened the hotel last July.

The Halkin, in a quiet street just behind Hyde Park Corner, is modern and high tech. It opened in April 1991 and offers Milanese design and Italian food. All 41 bedrooms have two-line telephones plus a fax machine for which you get a personal direct number.

Another change of style and we are at The Beaufort, tucked away in a quiet Victorian square two minutes walk from Harrod's. The owner, Diana Wallis, a former television producer, pioneered the all-in-one idea when she opened the hotel in 1986. Everything is included except phone calls and personal laundry.

Here is my selection of great baby grands in London:

• Blakes Hotel: 50 rooms and suites, 33 Roland Gardens, London SW7 3PF. Phone: (071) 370 6701 Fax: 373 0442. Singles from £125.

• The Milestone: 56 rooms and suites, 1-3 Kensington Court, London W8 5DL. Phone: (071) 917 1000. Fax: 917 1010. Singles from £180.

• The Halkin: 41 rooms and suites, 5 Halkin Street, Belgravia, London SW1X 7DJ. Phone: (071) 333 1000. Fax: 333 1100. Singles from £225.

• The Sloane: 12 rooms and suites, 29 Draycott Place, Chelsea, London SW3 2SH. Phone: (071) 581 5757. Fax: 584 1348. Singles from £110.

• The Beaufort: 28 rooms and suites, 33 Beaufort Gardens, SW3 1PP. Phone: (071) 584 5252. Fax: 589 2834. Singles from £150.

• The Portobello: 25 rooms, 22 Stanley Gardens W11 2NG. Phone: (071) 727 2777. Fax: 792 9641. Singles from £70.

• 22 Jermyn Street: 18 rooms and suites, St. James's, Piccadilly, SW1Y 6HL. Phone: (071) 734 2553. Fax: 734 0750. Singles from £170.

• Egerton House & Franklin Hotel: 30 and 40 rooms respectively, Egerton Terrace/28 Egerton Gardens, Knightsbridge, SW3 2BX. Phone: (071) 589 2412 and 584 5533. Fax: 584 6540 and 584 5449. Singles from £98.

Two useful guides are: "Small Luxury Hotels of the World, 1993 Directory," 21, Blades Court, Doodard Rd, London SW15 2NU. Fax: (081) 877 9477. Or 337 South Robertson Boulevard, Suite 202, Beverly Hills, California 90211. Fax: (310) 657 9125; "British Town House Hotel Collection and The European Connection 1993," The Massey Partnership 46/47 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JG. Fax: (071) 493 8633.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Decide What You Want

Do know what you want. Is location important? Or a prestigious address? Are you buying or selling? Do you want to meet people or avoid them? Do you need a galaxy of business services? Or venue for a power breakfast?

Discounts Don't expect corporate discounts at a boutique hotel. But you should be able to shave \$100 off a comparable room at chain properties. And get better value.

What You Won't Get

Don't expect spacious public rooms or even a restaurant and bar. But flowers, fruit, and maybe a carafe of sherry or whiskey in your room are normally par for the course.

What You Will Get

Do expect 24-hour room service, phone with fax, in-room channel TV and video, and business facilities. This is what distinguishes a boutique hotel from an upmarket B&B.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Detail of a self-portrait by Matisse, at the Centre Pompidou in Paris starting Feb. 25.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney Powerhouse Museum (tel: 217 01 11). To Dec. 1: "The Australian Dream: Design and the Australian House of the 1950s." Modeled after a 1950s home show. More than 150 examples of architecture, interior design, furniture, lighting, woodwork and ceramics.

AUSTRIA

Vienna Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig (tel: 34 12 59). To April 4: "Oskar: Traces of Time." More than 40 large number paintings) and the corresponding photographs and drawings produced by the minimalist artist who documents the traces of time by a continuous sequence of numbers.

BRITAIN

London British Museum (tel: 323.85.25). To April 25: "Modern Graphic Art in Britain." Works by contemporary artists such as Barry Flanagan, Peter de Francia, John Dehn and Maggi Hambling from the period 1912-18. Also to April 25: "The Art of Watercolor: The Royal Watercolor Society Collection." A selection of 100 of the society's more than 800 watercolorists dating from the first decade of the 19th century.

CANADA

Montreal Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 873.28.78). To April 4: "Joseph Brant." An exhibition by this Quebec artist who, for nearly 10 years, has used installations, among other art forms, to examine standards and habits surrounding artistic practices.

FRANCE

Nice Musée d'Art Moderne et d'Art Contemporain (tel: 93.62.62.62). To March 14: "Seven Master Printmakers." Explores stylistic innovations and new techniques of printmaking that were introduced during the 1960s. To March 14: "Luigi Stolla." Includes a mural inspired by Uccello and Botticelli.

FRANCE

Nice Musée d'Art Moderne et d'Art Contemporain (tel: 93.62.62.62). To March 14: "Seven Master Printmakers." Explores stylistic innovations and new techniques of printmaking that were introduced during the 1960s. To March 14: "Luigi Stolla." Includes a mural inspired by Uccello and Botticelli.

FRANCE

Paris Le Bon Marché Rive Gauche (tel: 42.22.45.51). To March 20: "Ces Mariages Qui Nous Font Réver." A fairly-late department-store display of haute-couture high society wedding dresses featuring designers such as Christian Dior, Christian Lacroix, Yves Saint Laurent and Nina Ricci.

FRANCE

Paris Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 44.78.12.33). From Feb. 25 to June 21: "Henri Matisse 1904-17." Includes more than 130 still lifes, portraits, landscapes and monumental compositions.

FRANCE

Paris Institut du Monde Arabe (tel: 40.51.38.38). To March 28: "Tariq Regard: Chlois." More than 100 photographs of Tangiers. Jeu de Paume (tel: 47.03.12.50).

FRANCE

Paris To March 14: "Nouvelles Chines: images de la diaspora chinoise." Documentaries, films and videos from around the world on what does it mean to be Chinese? To April 11: "Marrin Barra." Abstract paintings by the French artist. To April 11: "David Rabinowitch." Monumental-size sculptures by the Canadian artist. Musée des Arts Asiatiques-Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). To Feb. 15: "Manteaux de Nuages: Kesa Japonais." Forty Japanese kesas worn by Buddhist monks in the 18th and 19th centuries.

FRANCE

Paris Musée de Montmartre (tel: 42.62.21.21). To May 18: "Les Cabarets de Montmartre." In commemoration of the cabaret era (1875-

ISRAEL

Jerusalem Israel Museum (tel: 70.88.11). To April 30: "Faces, Facades and More: Alfred Barnheim." Works by the German-born photographer.

JAPAN

Tokyo Japan Toy Museum (tel: 232.43.88). To Feb. 21: "Toy Roosters From All Over the World." More than 300 eye figures, whistles, woodcarvings and other toys produced in 30 countries to commemorate the beginning of the year of the rooster.

JAPAN

Osaka Idemitsu Museum of Arts (tel: 245.85.11). To April 18: "Oriental Gold & Silver Decoration." Featuring more than 70 traditional Japanese and Chinese gold and silverware. Includes plated goblets, gold-lacquered boxes and folding screens with pictures painted in gold.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To March 28: "The Big Archive." Devoted to the Russian artist Ilya Kabakov, part of a series of installations that focus on the psychology of the Soviet citizen in the near absurdity of daily existence.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast Ulster Museum (tel: 38.12.51). To March 28: "Tom Phillips: A Retrospective of the Artist." To March 28: "Sir John Lavery (1856-1941): Painter of an Era." A retrospective, including early landscapes, leisure scenes and portraits.

UNITED STATES

Malibu The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.76.11). To April 11: "Illuminating the Past: Historical Contexts of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance." A rare display of painted books dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

UNITED STATES

New York Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.65.68). To March 7: "The Power of Maps." More than 400 historic and contemporary maps.



Fighting the good fight with a screaming reel, a trophy hunter tries to land a fish in the Caribbean.

Caribbean Fishing: Take Your Time

By Howard W. French New York Times Service

CASA DE CAMPO, Dominican Republic — Picture yourself in a sleek, high-powered vessel slicing the waves in pursuit of the oceanic equivalent of big game. That is precisely what many people do when they set off for the Caribbean to try their hand at a sport that, at least since Hemingway, has exercised a pull on the popular imagination.

Handling the screaming reel or mastering techniques for fighting the good fight with a fish as determined to escape your heavy hook as you are to catch it, however, are not the first lessons of deep-sea fishing. Instead, this novice was reminded of the more prosaic summertime fishing he did as a child on the nearby lake or stream, and the most important attribute needed for it: patience.

Even on visits to several of the Caribbean's best locations and working with expert crews, deep-sea fishing typically involves hours of inaction as one cruises back and forth at a moderate clip, trailing a handful of lines in offshore waters.

At Casa de Campo, a vast and immaculately tended compound of golf courses, bungalows, restaurants and docks about an hour's drive from Santo Domingo, I spent an entire day in this fashion, rocking and swaying with the waves as the captain sheepishly tried one thing after another, from clownfish-looking rubber lures to fresh bait, all to no avail.

The closest thing to any action we saw on that \$300 day, however, was the garbled heads of bait fish that remained on the hooks we gathered in, presumably after having been separated from their bodies by prowling barracuda.

men claimed, so we boarded before 8 A.M., with the sun still low in the sky. A half hour later, with St. George's amber waterfront receding in the distance, the four of us began cruising a line about a mile off shore.

We had hardly deployed our four lines from the posts at the end of the boat that held the rods when I heard the screaming sound that would become familiar that day. With fish leaping acrobatically into the air in the distance, my reel let out a loud wail as it fed out its line to the fish that had taken our bait.

The joy of catching my first deep sea quarry was somewhat offset, however, by the surprising ease of bringing it in. Working the rod proved to be a simple matter, even for this first timer. The trick consisted of slowly rais-

ing the tip of the rod skyward while reeling rapidly, then holding ground momentarily while lowering the rod again toward the sea. The battle took a small toll on the arms and worked the muscles of the lower back a bit too, but was far short of epic. A few anticlimactic rounds like this, and alongside our boat appeared the very fish my crew predicted I would bring up, a two-foot-or-so-long tuna. My pride was greeted with the underwhelmed comments of the on-board experts who declared tuna of this size to be quite good to eat, but not much in the way of game.

Fortunately, there were still the Cayman Islands, another quiet Caribbean speck of a place. When I mentioned to a banker in George Town my growing frustration at not being able to partake of the biggest thrills of the deep, he told me to see Bill Rewalt, an expert fisherman and insurance broker who helps run Grand Cayman's Million Dollar Month tournament each June.

weekend in pursuit of marlin. Again we set out very early, but this time on his large and elaborately outfitted boat, leaving the island in the distance most of the time as Rewalt worked some of his favorite spots.

This was the boys' day, and I figured I should not spoil it with my poor luck, so I contented myself with watching as the sturdy, meticulously stored lures were strung onto the lines and rods were fastened into their starboard holsters. Then came the waiting. While tales of the sea were being exchanged, and famous fishing exploits from these waters and others around the world were being told, mostly by Rewalt, the boys manned their fishing chairs, occasionally scanning the sea with a lazy eye.

FOR a time, it all seemed remarkably similar. Waiting led to more waiting as we rolled with the waves. But then suddenly the scream of the reel sounded and Rewalt's 12-year-old son, Danny, cried out that he had hit a fish. At that moment, with the rod bending badly, the boat took on the air of a fire department during a five-alarm panic. In one clamorous moment somebody helped buckle the boy into his chair, others moved dangling lines out of the way, the captain scrambled to slow the boat to a near halt, positioning it to aid in the capture, someone grabbed the net and a gaffer hook from out of a crate, and we all called out our encouragement as a battle weary oarman of the type I had long been waiting to see commenced.

For the next half hour, the action was furious as Danny strained against the powerful fish, which despite its struggles slowly came into luminous view. It was secretly feared that he would tire or the fish would slip the hook and escape as the boy sweated and panted.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Advertisement for holidays and travel services including The Apartment Company, Camps, Holiday Rentals, Low Cost Flights, Hotels, and Access Voyages.

Advertisement for 'YOU SAW THIS AD.' featuring a million readers for whom travel is a way of life.

Intel Betting Big on Electronic Meetings

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — Intel Corp.'s chairman, Andrew S. Grove, sketched out his company's vision of how "electronic meetings" — made possible by combining personal computers and telephones — would drive growth in the desktop computer industry in the future.

In a meeting with Wall Street analysts near Intel's headquarters here, Mr. Grove said the company would invest \$1.6 billion in new capital equipment in 1993 to keep its lead in the world market for semiconductors.

Mr. Grove said the chipmaker was increasing its level of capital-investment spending by 33 percent, just when Japanese chipmakers are cutting back.

To date, personal computers had been sold largely to support software applications in three areas: personal productivity, entertain-

ment and messaging, Mr. Grove said. "We think that the real new application that will continue the growth of this industry is what we call electronic meetings," he said.

The strategy session Wednesday followed an announcement that Intel was planning to team up with two regional Bell telephone companies

The idea is that PC/telephone links will drive the desktop-computer industry.

to offer teleconferencing products and services later this year. Ameritech and Bell Atlantic said they would deploy digital telephone services based on the Integrated Services Digital Net-

work standard to carry computer data, including voice, video and electronic documents. Executives of the two companies said that by next year more than 25 million U.S. telephone lines would support these services.

A number of other computer makers and telephone companies have already entered the personal-computing teleconferencing market. Currently, several small Silicon Valley companies have developed custom systems that permit two personal-computer users to sit at their desktop machines, see each other, converse and share information over standard telephone lines.

Mr. Grove has argued that the technology will ultimately cut the need for business travel.

Intel's shares were trading Thursday at \$109.25, up 75 cents, on the over-the-counter market, having gained \$2.625 on Wednesday.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. The list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 125 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 125 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 125 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 125 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

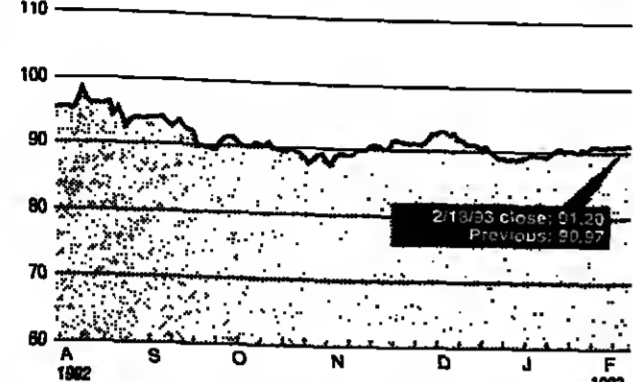
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	125	High	Low	Latest	Chg
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	
125	125	AAVE					125	125	125	

سكنا من الامم

THE TRIB INDEX: 91.20

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index... composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors like Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, etc.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

WALL STREET WATCH

Cummins Engine Poised To Build on Turnaround

By Barnaby J. Feder. CHICAGO — After several years of heavy spending on new products, Cummins Engine Co., the diesel-engine maker based in Columbus, Indiana, has halted the erosion of its market share in the heavy-duty truck business...

You have to give management credit for resurrecting this company.

Executives Approve of Clinton Plan

By Steve Lohr. NEW YORK — There will be plenty of pain to go around the U.S. business community if President Bill Clinton's plan is enacted by Congress...

PaineWebber Group. "But it seems as though it is easier to raise taxes than it is to cut spending. Looking at these numbers, that is the obvious question: will the Congress go along?"

to press for some relaxation in banking regulations, an idea that received a good bit of attention at the economic meetings in Little Rock, Arkansas, in December.

New and Higher Taxes In Store for Business

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. WASHINGTON — For American business, President Bill Clinton's economic plan contains a large array of new taxes and other proposals...

Foreign Multinationals Face Increased Scrutiny

By Lawrence Malkin. WASHINGTON — Foreign multinational corporations, which were pilloried as U.S. tax dodgers by Bill Clinton during the election campaign...

incomes" as domestic corporations. He also repeated his complaint that American tax laws reward the shift of jobs abroad...

Kingfisher and Darty Link Up as Mega-Retailer

LONDON — Kingfisher PLC, the British retailer, announced Thursday a tie-up worth more than £1 billion (\$1.44 billion) with Darty of France...

The transaction is neither a straightforward takeover nor a merger of equals. Kingfisher said it would buy 95.3 percent of Darty & Fils from Financier Darty SA...

But he cautioned that its immediate potential was overcast because "the French economy is depressed."

East German Firms Scrap Pay Accord

FRANKFURT — Metal-industry employers in the East German state of Saxony said they were throwing out an existing wage contract, the first time this has happened in postwar Germany.

More than 10,000 workers had demonstrated during the day in the East German city of Chemnitz to support the union position.

UNION BANCAIRE PRIVÉE GENÈVE advertisement. Includes text: "A unique blend of Capital strength, Swiss 'savoir-faire' and Innovative asset management." and "A Swiss Bank for private investors worldwide."

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Gross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates. Includes interest rates for various currencies and deposit terms.

Delors Suggests 7 Nations Start Money Union

ROME — Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, suggested on Thursday that an inner core of seven countries could launch a single European Community currency without waiting for their five partners.

As U.S. Economy Comes Back, So Does Inflation

WASHINGTON — The biggest increase in consumer prices in two years accompanied signs of a resurgent U.S. economy, including fewer layoffs and the highest level of industrial production since early in the recession...

MARKET DIARY

Bonds Find Favor As Stocks Stagnate

NEW YORK — While the stock market had a see-saw day on Thursday, ending mixed in heavy trading, investors snatched up bonds on the view that President Bill Clinton's package of tax increases and spending cuts would trim the U.S. deficit and thus reduce interest rates.

Returms on 30-year Treasury bonds fell to all-time lows, with the market bellwether offering a 7.02 percent yield to maturity in late trading, down from 7.10 percent on Wednesday. Its price advanced 1/32, to 101 10/32.

The outlook for equities was not clear. The Dow Jones industrial average ended at 3,302.19, down 10.00 points, but rising issues outnumbered losers by about a 6-to-5 ratio. The Dow industries were down as much as 44 points in the afternoon, following a morning rally, and up fractionally a quarter hour before the close.

While Mr. Clinton's plans have convinced the bond market that he is serious about cutting the deficit, investors are worried that tax increases will hurt the economy, providing another boost to debt securities.

Municipal bonds were favored, as interest on them is exempt from federal income tax. The rising bond market became a detriment instead of an underpinning to stock investors.

Trude Latimer, vice president and chief market strategist at Wayne Graysco Capital Corp., said, "Investors are starting to dissect the economic plan and what the individual aspects meant to each industry."

She pointed out that Mr. Clinton's proposed tax increases would be "taking money out of the pockets of consumers."

RJR Nabisco Holdings was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, unchanged at 8 1/4. Second was Student Loan Marketing Association, which slumped 9 1/4 to 47 because of Mr. Clinton's plan to phase in direct government lending to students.

Intel rose 1/4 to 110. Chairman Andrew Grove said the company would try to capitalize on the growing demand for personal computers to hold video-conferences.

Merck was third, up 3/8 to 38 1/4. Merck was offering of the owner of a gaming riverboat was priced at \$19. Intel rose 1/4 to 110. Chairman Andrew Grove said the company would try to capitalize on the growing demand for personal computers to hold video-conferences.

Mr. Dederick said the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, probably will dismiss the January inflation numbers when he delivers his twice-a-year monetary policy report to Congress on Friday.

The combination of modestly increasing economic activity and generally mild inflation means the central bank is likely to leave interest rates unchanged for some months to come, Mr. Dederick said. "I think the Federal Reserve likes what it sees out there," he said. Mr. Greenspan "should have a nice big contented smile on his face."

The dollar shrugged off the economic data and closed mixed after speeding the day weighing up Mr. Clinton's plans to reshape the U.S. economy. Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.6315 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6236 DM on Monday, and at 119.15, down from 119.65, the dollar stood at 1.5057 Swiss francs, up from 1.4990, and at 5.5057 French francs, down from 5.900.

In London, the U.S. currency closed at 1.6367 DM, up from 1.6255 Monday, and at 119.280, down from 119.355.

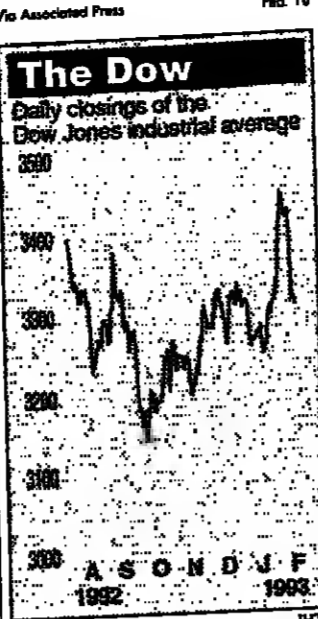


Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices like S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Index' showing various industry sectors like Industrials, Chemicals, and Finance with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including RJR Nabisco, Intel, and Merck, with their volume, high, low, and change.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices like S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Index' showing various industry sectors like Industrials, Chemicals, and Finance with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including RJR Nabisco, Intel, and Merck, with their volume, high, low, and change.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing a list of stocks and their price movements, including Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged categories.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA with their respective high, low, and change values.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Nymex Chairman Refuses to Resign — The chairman of the New York Mercantile Exchange refused Thursday a request from the exchange's board to resign, one day after the federal government accused him of commodities-law violations.

Z. Lou Gutman, the chairman, said the full membership of the exchange should decide his future. Mr. Gutman ended a five-month leave of absence in December, saying he would seek re-election by the end of March 16.

The board plans to reconvene before its next regularly scheduled meeting a month from now to consider Mr. Gutman's situation further, said Nacham Jacobovits, a Nymex spokeswoman. She would not reveal the date of the special meeting.

Kennecott to Acquire Coal Miner — The British mining conglomerate, said Thursday that its U.S.-based Kennecott Corp. unit would acquire the coal-mining company Nerco Inc. for \$470 million.

Under the agreement, PacificCorp offered to lend Kennecott \$225 million of the acquisition costs in exchange for repayment by future Nerco revenue. RTZ, if it accepts PacificCorp's offer, would finance the remainder of the acquisition by issuing commercial paper.

Quebec Opposes Univa Takeover — MONTREAL (Bloomberg) — Caisse de Depôt & Placements du Quebec, the province of Quebec's pension-fund manager, said on Thursday it "disagrees" with a proposed takeover of Univa Inc. by a group led by the New York investment bankers Blackstone Capital Partners L.P.

Blackstone last week led an offer to pay 1.6 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.26 billion), or 11 dollars a share, for Univa. Shares in Univa, which has 40 percent of the supermarket business in Quebec, were down 3 1/2 percent on the Montreal exchange.

The conditions and the form of the offer don't allow us to realize the full value of our investment," given that an economic recovery under way and the food industry seems to be on the upswing, Caisse de Depôt said.

PaineWebber Censured by SEC — NEW YORK (Reuters) — PaineWebber Group Inc., stung by a Securities and Exchange Commission censure, said Thursday that it would not tolerate a broker misconduct.

The statement came after the SEC censured the brokerage for failure to properly supervise registered representatives in four offices. The SEC ordered PaineWebber not to open new accounts for 30 days at its offices in Birmingham, Alabama; Beverly Hills, California; Oak Brook, Illinois; and Post Oak, Houston, Texas, where the abuses allegedly took place.

Turner Quarterly Earnings Off 30% — ATLANTA (AP) — Turner Broadcasting System Inc. said its fourth-quarter earnings fell 30 percent, partly reflecting a one-time charge for discontinuing the Checkout Channel, a news show tailored for display in grocery stores.

Turner said it was ending the Checkout Channel because it was requiring more investment than originally projected to reach profitability. Turner took a one-time, \$16 million charge against earnings to shut down the network.

The Checkout Channel termination was charged against fourth-quarter earnings, which totaled \$33 million. For the same three months of 1991, earnings were \$43 million.

Navistar Cuts Loss to \$5 Million — CHICAGO (Bloomberg) — Navistar International Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter loss had narrowed to \$5 million, or 5 cents a share, from \$32 million, or 16 cents, a year earlier. Sales in the period ended Jan. 31 rose to \$1.03 billion, from \$902 million, at the maker of truck chassis and diesel engines.

EC Wines: A U.S. Application?

BRUSSELS — European Community spokesmen reacted Thursday with disbelief to a suggestion from an American labor leader that the United States apply for membership in the 12-nation trade bloc. "That is a joke, isn't it?" asked the EC spokesman, Peter Guilford, when told about comments by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, which represents about 14 million workers.

Mr. Kirkland said at a union meeting that the United States should "seek to enter the European Community and make the Atlantic alliance economically meaningful." He suggested closer EC links would be better than membership in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Tokyo, Zurich, and others. It includes columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

U.S. FUTURES

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like COCA, WHEAT, SOYBEANS, SOYBEAN MEAL, SOYBEAN OIL, CATTLE, FEEDER CATTLE, HOGS, and others. It includes columns for contract names, prices, and changes.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table titled 'U.S. / AT THE CLOSE' showing various futures contracts like COCA, WHEAT, SOYBEANS, SOYBEAN MEAL, SOYBEAN OIL, CATTLE, FEEDER CATTLE, HOGS, and others. It includes columns for contract names, prices, and changes.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
110.00	100.00	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5	110.00	100.00	105.00	+5.00
100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100.00	90.00	95.00	+5.00
50.00	40.00	Apple	0.00	0.0%	10.0	50.00	40.00	45.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	8.0	20.00	15.00	18.00	+3.00
15.00	10.00	Sun	0.00	0.0%	7.0	15.00	10.00	12.00	+3.00
10.00	5.00	Novell	0.00	0.0%	6.0	10.00	5.00	8.00	+2.00
5.00	3.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0%	5.0	5.00	3.00	4.00	+1.00
3.00	2.00	Perseus	0.00	0.0%	4.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
2.00	1.50	WordPerfect	0.00	0.0%	3.5	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
1.50	1.00	Parsons	0.00	0.0%	3.0	1.50	1.00	1.20	+0.20
1.00	0.50	Intuit	0.00	0.0%	2.5	1.00	0.50	0.80	+0.30
0.50	0.30	Corel	0.00	0.0%	2.0	0.50	0.30	0.40	+0.10
0.30	0.20	Corel	0.00	0.0%	1.5	0.30	0.20	0.25	+0.05

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
100.00	90.00	AT&T	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100.00	90.00	95.00	+5.00
80.00	70.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	12.0	80.00	70.00	75.00	+5.00
60.00	50.00	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	10.0	60.00	50.00	55.00	+5.00
40.00	30.00	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	8.0	40.00	30.00	35.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	6.0	20.00	15.00	18.00	+3.00
15.00	10.00	Southwest	0.00	0.0%	5.0	15.00	10.00	12.00	+3.00
10.00	5.00	Delta	0.00	0.0%	4.0	10.00	5.00	8.00	+3.00
5.00	3.00	American	0.00	0.0%	3.0	5.00	3.00	4.00	+2.00
3.00	2.00	United	0.00	0.0%	2.5	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
2.00	1.50	Northwest	0.00	0.0%	2.0	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
1.50	1.00	Allegiant	0.00	0.0%	1.5	1.50	1.00	1.20	+0.20
1.00	0.50	JetBlue	0.00	0.0%	1.0	1.00	0.50	0.80	+0.30
0.50	0.30	Southwest	0.00	0.0%	0.8	0.50	0.30	0.40	+0.10
0.30	0.20	Delta	0.00	0.0%	0.6	0.30	0.20	0.25	+0.05
0.20	0.15	American	0.00	0.0%	0.5	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03
0.15	0.10	United	0.00	0.0%	0.4	0.15	0.10	0.12	+0.02
0.10	0.05	Northwest	0.00	0.0%	0.3	0.10	0.05	0.08	+0.03
0.05	0.03	Allegiant	0.00	0.0%	0.2	0.05	0.03	0.04	+0.01
0.03	0.02	JetBlue	0.00	0.0%	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.02	+0.01

REACT: Executives Back Clinton's Program

(Continued from first finance page)

broadly, then a BTU tax is probably the best way to go."

The Clinton energy tax would be modified to reflect the fact that fuels sell at different prices and have different energy or BTU contents. But the exact mathematics of it may come under attack by various sectors of the industry who may contend that they are affected unfairly.

John Kean, president and chief executive of NUI Corp. in Bedminster, New Jersey, said that he expected any energy taxes to be passed through to consumers. But some executives worried that the bureaucracy needed to collect these taxes, either from energy producers or utilities, could be staggering and wasteful.

John R. Hall, chairman and chief executive of Ashland Oil Inc. in Ashland, Kentucky, said he strongly opposed any energy tax and that it would have a negative ripple effect through all sectors of industry. "I think it will be inflationary, it will cost jobs and it will be impractical," he said. "Also, if refiners in Europe don't have to pay it, they will ship products in here and ruin our business."

Still, some exploration companies were heartened by the prospect that an energy tax might lead to a reduction in foreign oil imports. "Depending on the specifics, it could have a very positive effect on oil imports," said John McFarland, chairman and chief

executive of McFarland Energy Inc. in Santa Fe Springs, California.

Mr. Roach of Tandy said he was concerned that the energy tax and the higher tax brackets might hurt the economic recovery.

"To whatever extent these new provisions constrain the consumer economy, that stands to slow the economic growth or kill the recovery," he said.

One immediate impact of an increase in the corporate tax rate, to 36 percent, might be to pull down corporate earnings this year. Because corporations must put aside future taxes as a liability, such set-asides will probably have to be increased immediately.

"A lot of corporations will show a negative hit on their balance sheets," said Mr. Hemminghaus of Diamond Shamrock.

For example, Keith Booke, director of investor relations for Valero Energy Corp. of San Antonio, said that the company anticipated taking a one-time charge this year of \$16 million to reflect the increase in future tax liabilities under the Clinton plan. Last year, the company had income of about \$84 million, he said.

"This is the cost of doing business in a democracy and we are prepared to pay our fair share," said Mr. Kean of NUI. "Some of it will be passed through to our customers and some of it will come out of the hide of our stockholders."

WILL RUSSIA MAKE IT?

- How will Russia and the FSU evolve over the next decade?
- Where will Western business fit in?
- What are the prospects for oil and gas?
- What will be successful strategies for Western oil and gas companies?
- What are the real risks - and opportunities - for Western business?

New Study

SCENARIOS FOR RUSSIA AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION TO 2010

Energy Strategies, Risks, and Opportunities

This major new study is the most authoritative guide to the new realities of investment in the former Soviet Union. It is essential for Western companies interested in oil and gas in Russia and the FSU, for financial institutions, and for other companies looking to do business in this region. It will help you to be prepared and to weather the crises and surprises ahead. *Scenarios for Russia and the Former Soviet Union to 2010* is the result of a yearlong analysis by the leading experts at CERA, including:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Thane Gustafson , the West's leading expert on FSU energy | Daniel Yergin , CERA President, Pulitzer Prize winner for <i>The Prize</i> |
| Joseph Stanislaw , authority on oil | James Placke , authority on the Middle East, Islam, and oil geopolitics |
| E.V. Newland , authority on scenario planning | Bob Ebel , expert on FSU energy and strategy |
| Raymond Vernon , expert on multinational business strategy | |

To order, or for more information, call Stephen Hagggett at (617) 497-6446 (U.S.A.) or fax/mail CERA, 20 University Road, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A. Fax: (617) 497-0423.

Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Inc.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
100.00	90.00	AT&T	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100.00	90.00	95.00	+5.00
80.00	70.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	12.0	80.00	70.00	75.00	+5.00
60.00	50.00	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	10.0	60.00	50.00	55.00	+5.00
40.00	30.00	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	8.0	40.00	30.00	35.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	6.0	20.00	15.00	18.00	+3.00
15.00	10.00	Southwest	0.00	0.0%	5.0	15.00	10.00	12.00	+3.00
10.00	5.00	Delta	0.00	0.0%	4.0	10.00	5.00	8.00	+3.00
5.00	3.00	American	0.00	0.0%	3.0	5.00	3.00	4.00	+2.00
3.00	2.00	United	0.00	0.0%	2.5	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
2.00	1.50	Northwest	0.00	0.0%	2.0	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
1.50	1.00	Allegiant	0.00	0.0%	1.5	1.50	1.00	1.20	+0.20
1.00	0.50	JetBlue	0.00	0.0%	1.0	1.00	0.50	0.80	+0.30
0.50	0.30	Southwest	0.00	0.0%	0.8	0.50	0.30	0.40	+0.10
0.30	0.20	Delta	0.00	0.0%	0.6	0.30	0.20	0.25	+0.05
0.20	0.15	American	0.00	0.0%	0.5	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03
0.15	0.10	United	0.00	0.0%	0.4	0.15	0.10	0.12	+0.02
0.10	0.05	Northwest	0.00	0.0%	0.3	0.10	0.05	0.08	+0.03
0.05	0.03	Allegiant	0.00	0.0%	0.2	0.05	0.03	0.04	+0.01
0.03	0.02	JetBlue	0.00	0.0%	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.02	+0.01

(Continued on page 16)

سكوات الامل

With Economy Faltering, Japan Ink Flows Red

Sony Sees Loss As Demand Ebbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO—Weak markets in Japan and Europe for video recorders and audio equipment battered Sony Corp.'s earnings in its third quarter, and the company warned Thursday that more of the same was in store for the rest of its financial year.

"Basically, Sony is being adversely affected by current economic trends," said Kunihiko Kawada, an analyst at James Capel Pacific Ltd., "and a recovery in profits really depends on the recovery of markets" both at home and abroad.

Sony said its net income slumped 72.1 percent, to 27.13 billion yen (\$226.3 million), in the three months that ended Dec. 31, from 97.17 billion yen in the corresponding span a year earlier, which included a gain on the sale of stock in Sony Music Entertainment (Japan). Without the gain, the fall would have been 23.8 percent, from 35.62 billion yen. Pretax income fell 72.1 percent, to 27.13 billion yen, on sales that were down 3.8 percent, at 1.08 trillion yen.

Sony executives predicted a "severe" economic adjustment in the fourth quarter, with losses on investments and inventory cuts. They projected a net loss of 10 billion yen in the coming quarter, but maintained their net profit forecast for the full year at 35 billion yen.

For the first nine months of Sony's year, net income fell 68.3 percent, to 45.05 billion yen, which would have been a 44.2 percent drop without the stock sale a year earlier. Pretax income fell 61.3 percent, to 88.69 billion yen, while sales rose 1.5 percent, to 2.98 trillion yen.

For the latest quarter, Tsunao Hashimoto, an executive vice president, singled out a sluggish European economy and slow sales of audiovisual equipment in Japan as the main reasons for poor results.

Sony did have a strong rise in sales of color televisions, which rose to 2.2 million units from 2.1 million a year earlier, missing sales 10.8 percent, to 189.27 billion yen.

Sales of 8mm video recorders fell to 900,000 units, down from 1.2 million in the third quarter of the previous year, cutting sales to 224.80 billion yen from 255.23 billion.

Audio-equipment sales fell to 268.9 billion yen from 285.97 billion, Sony said. Compact-disk sales fell to 3.2 million units from 3.65 million, although Sony predicted full-year sales of 13.3 million units, a small rise from the previous year.

Unit sales of Walkman devices fell to 3.1 million in the third quarter from 3.8 million a year earlier, and Sony predicted full-year sales would slide 16.7 percent, to 12.5 million units. (AFP, Bloomberg)

Sales Diminish At Big Car Firms

Agence France-Press
TOKYO—Weakness in the Japanese economy was evident in January sales reports issued Thursday by Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co.

Toyota said its domestic sales edged down 9.5 percent from a year earlier, to 122,121 vehicles, the fourth straight monthly decline. Car sales fell 13.1 percent, to 87,507 units. Sales of trucks and buses, however, inched up 1.1 percent, to 34,614.

The largest Japanese automaker said its domestic production fell 11 percent, to 277,020 vehicles. Exports, however, rose 3.2 percent, to 161,772. Toyota's overseas production inched up 0.6 percent, to 61,764.

Nissan said its January sales declined 14.1 percent from a year earlier, to 61,258 vehicles, following a 4.6 percent fall in December. Car sales fell 5.8 percent, to 45,792 units, while sales of commercial vehicles slumped 32 percent, to 15,466.

The second-largest carmaker in Japan said domestic output edged down 23 percent, to 140,726 vehicles, the seventh straight fall from the year-earlier month. Exports plunged 24.3 percent, to 58,304 units, the sixth straight decline from the year-earlier month, with car exports falling 24.7 percent to 48,930 and commercial vehicles down 21.9 percent to 9,374.

Overseas production, however, gained 25.2 percent, to 81,224 vehicles, boosted by strong demand for Altimas in the United States and Micras in Britain.

Platinum Stockpiles Targeted

Slow sales will reduce purchases by Japanese carmakers of platinum and other metals used in pollution-control devices, with the auto companies dipping into their hefty stockpiles for the materials they need, Reuters quoted automotive and bullion industry officials as saying.

Some carmakers may even consider selling part of their metal stockpiles unless car sales recover this year, they said.

"The carmakers' reluctance to buy metals will trigger bearishness in the market, particularly for rhodium and platinum," a bullion-house executive said.

Carmakers account for 80 percent of Japan's rhodium imports, 20 percent of platinum and 10 percent of palladium.

A Nissan executive said, "We have built large stockpiles to cope with supply shortages. And that is now above sufficient stock level, given the current sales slump."

"Some carmakers are having inter-house discussions on whether they should sell excess stockpiles if car sales do not recover this year," another automotive executive said.

China Posts Growth of Nearly 13% For 1992

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING—China's drive for faster reform fueled economic growth at a record rate of 12.8 percent in 1992, but at the price of an inflation rate that averaged 6.4 percent nationally and climbed to more than 14 percent in some areas, the government said Thursday.

A government aide said that 70 percent of the inflation rate was caused by the deregulation last year of low, subsidized prices once set by the state for many goods. Prices for nearly 600 production materials as well as for grain and other consumer staples were deregulated.

Zhang Zhongli, spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau, said gross domestic product rose 12.8 percent in 1992 to 2.39 trillion yuan (\$409 billion); industrial production climbed 20.8 percent; retail sales rose 9.8 percent, and pledged foreign investment more than tripled, exceeding for the first time the total of foreign loans and aid.

The government said it had approved the establishment last year of 47,000 new enterprises based on foreign investment, more than the total of the past decade or more.

Foreign businesses signed agreements to invest \$57.5 billion, while actual investment rose 160 percent to \$11.16 billion.

Trade, an important engine behind the growth, was also sharply higher. Exports rose 18.5 percent and imports rose 26.4 percent.

The across-the-board jump in China's growth figures followed the campaign launched by Deng Xiaoping, the country's senior leader, in January 1992 for faster market-oriented reforms.

The economic fast track has brought problems, however, and the growing threat of inflation tops the list for planners in Beijing. China's last period of high-speed growth in the late 1980s resulted in a disastrous round of galloping inflation, one important reason underlying the failed pro-democracy protests of 1989.

"The potential inflation pressure will not burst out like it did in 1988," when prices rose as much as 40 percent, said Mr. Zhang.

More than 1 million workers were laid off, Mr. Zhang said that a quarter of them had been given new jobs and many others had been trained or reassigned. (AP, Reuters)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Hang Seng	6,186.94	6,087.48	+1.63
Singapore Straits Times	Straits Times	1,632.13	1,618.56	+0.86
Sydney All Ordinaries	All Ordinaries	1,607.30	1,601.30	+0.37
Tokyo Nikkei 225	Nikkei 225	16,982.14	17,009.63	-0.16
Kuala Lumpur Composite	Composite	623.11	625.81	-0.43
Bangkok SET	SET	961.43	973.24	-1.21
Seoul Composite Stock	Composite Stock	653.91	665.12	-1.69
Taipei Weighted Price	Weighted Price	3,961.50	4,001.16	-0.99
Manila Composite	Composite	1,458.26	1,409.11	+3.45
Jakarta Stock Index	Stock Index	301.92	302.69	-0.25
New Zealand NZSE-40	NZSE-40	1,590.93	1,600.71	-0.61
Bombay National Index	National Index	1,201.80	1,192.50	+0.77

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said it would cut via transfers 30 percent of the 3,800 workers at its industrial-machinery works in Mihara, Hiroshima Prefecture, because of a sharp drop in orders.
- Nippon Steel said it would lead a consortium of six Japanese companies to take a 14 percent stake in Thainox, a group set up in 1991 by France's Ugine SA and Thailand's PM Group to produce stainless steel.
- The Makati Stock Exchange said it would fight an order by the Securities and Exchange Commission to merge the Philippines' two feuding bourses.
- South Korea's state-owned Korea Land Development Corp. said it had signed an agreement to invest 23 billion won (\$29 million) to build an industrial complex in China for Korean firms.
- Taiwan and Malaysia signed an investment-guarantee agreement clearing the way for Taiwan's state-run enterprises to launch major industrial projects in Malaysia.
- AT&T Network Systems has been awarded a contract by Thailand's Telecommunications to supply switching and transmission equipment for 350,000 lines as part of a \$2.5 billion expansion of Bangkok's telephone system.
- Kirin Brewery Co. said its pretax profit fell 4.3 percent in 1992, to 82.7 billion yen (\$690 million), and forecast flat earnings for 1993. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

IBM Japan Gently Targets Jobs of 1,200 50-Plus Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO—IBM Japan Ltd. is planning to cut 1,200 jobs through an early-retirement program that aims to have experienced workers start companies in related fields, an executive said Thursday.

The Japanese unit of International Business Machines Corp. is under pressure from its parent to partake in a global cost-cutting effort, but it is trying to do so in a way compatible with Japan's tradition of lifetime employment.

The IBM executive, who asked not to be named, said the company hoped to curtail its work force by 1,200 people by the end of June. He denied the severance program was part of the plan by the parent company to trim its staff by 25,000 this year.

In December, however, Mac Jeffery, a spokesman for IBM's Asian operations, said the company

hoped to cut 1,500 people from its Asia and Pacific staff. About 80 percent of IBM's work force in the region is in Japan.

"This is not a situation where we are feeling pressure," the executive said Thursday. "The goal is to offer workers over 50 a chance to change careers midstream."

About 3,000 of IBM Japan's employees are age 50 or older. The early-retirement plan would offer those workers full retirement benefits and 18 months of paid leave to enable them to start their own businesses in fields related to IBM, he said.

IBM Japan will provide 35 percent of the initial investment to help such businesses get started. Upon early retirement, the company will offer the equivalent to one-and-a-half year's regular salary in addition to severance pay, said Tadashi Okamura, a company spokesman.

Mr. Okamura said more than 50 people had responded to the offer since the company unveiled the plan in November.

Mr. Okamura said early retirement would be voluntary, but one high-level employee, who declined attribution, said the company was applying subtle psychological pressure on employees to quit. (AP, Bloomberg)

Taiwan Officials Ask Tokyo To Help Curb Trade Deficit

Reuters
TOKYO—The Japanese government must help Taiwan cut its soaring trade deficit, which is now three times as high on a per-capita basis as the U.S. deficit with Japan, senior Taiwan officials said on Thursday.

They were speaking after two days of talks between a delegation of more than 110 business people from Taiwan, the largest such group to visit Japan, and officials from Japanese companies.

Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan widened 33 percent to a record \$12.9 billion last year.

The vice economics minister, Chiang Ping-kun, told reporters that the deficit had become so serious that the Japanese government as well as private companies must help to reduce it.

Singapore Telecom Debut Awaited

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SINGAPORE—Singapore Telecom Pte. announced on Thursday a 13 percent rise in net profit for the year ended March 31, 1992, and said its privatization would take place in the second half of this year.

The company's president and chief executive, Wong Hung Khim, squelched rumors of an earlier sale and said "we are now in the process of selecting a lead manager and a global coordinator. An announcement will be made soon." He said the size of the sale had not yet been determined.

The local market is eagerly awaiting the offering of the phone monopoly as a way of increasing the allure of the Singapore stock market. The privatization will be the biggest local share flotation since Singapore Airlines in 1985.

Net profit for the last financial year totaled 1.01 billion Singapore dollars (\$615 million), up 12.9 percent. Group sales were 2.48 billion dollars, up 12 percent from 2.22 billion dollars in the previous financial year.

He added that the company's cash surplus and assets had already been cut down ahead of privatization. Only about 600 million dollars in cash and 3.5 billion dollars in assets were transferred to Singapore Telecom on April 1, 1992, when the monopoly's legal status was changed to that of a corporation. In the year, the cash surplus rose 20 percent to 5.92 billion. (Reuters, AFP)

The economic fast track has brought problems, however, and the growing threat of inflation tops the list for planners in Beijing. China's last period of high-speed growth in the late 1980s resulted in a disastrous round of galloping inflation, one important reason underlying the failed pro-democracy protests of 1989.

"The potential inflation pressure will not burst out like it did in 1988," when prices rose as much as 40 percent, said Mr. Zhang.

More than 1 million workers were laid off, Mr. Zhang said that a quarter of them had been given new jobs and many others had been trained or reassigned. (AP, Reuters)

India to Allow Private Funds

Reuters
BOMBAY—India announced Thursday the opening-up of banking and its big mutual-fund business to the private sector in the latest phase of its program of economic liberalization.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India, the main regulator agency for the country's capital markets, said it had approved applications by six companies for the private funds.

In an interview published Thursday, the governor of the Reserve Bank of India, C. Rangarajan, said the country would allow the establishment of several new private banks in the coming financial year, for the first time in almost 25 years.

WITHOUT ADVERTISING, THE PRICE OF A JAR OF HONEY COULD REALLY STING YOU.

It's basic economics. The more people who know about a product, the more people are likely to buy it. The more product you sell, the less you have to charge for it. Advertising is the medium that brings the message to millions. It helps increase the volume of sales and decrease the cost. So whether it's a jar of honey or a jar of pickles, advertising helps keep a lid on the price.

Advertising. That's the way it works.



He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians. The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now.

Yet the Geneva Conventions — ratified by 164 states — lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war. Help us to help them.



LIGHT THE DARKNESS

World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War

FOREIGN: Multinationals Face Greater Scrutiny

(Continued from first finance page) proposed spending an additional \$38 million to hire more Internal Revenue Service auditors solely to audit the multinational companies' tax returns.

transfer pricing — shifting high-profit activities to low-tax countries through the use of arbitrary intercompany prices.

credits as liberally among the various countries in which they operate.

Brand Names Start to Score in Eastern Europe

By Richard W. Stevenson New York Times Service WARSAW — Since Unilever Group purchased a laundry detergent factory in Poland for \$20 million a year-and-a-half ago, the plant's Follena 2000 detergent has become a surprisingly strong seller for the British-Dutch consumer-products company.

Unilever and the other Western companies that have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the last two years in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and that are edging into the poorer nations of the region.

Like its competitors from Western Europe and the United States, Unilever has spent heavily in Eastern Europe, more than \$150 million so far, to buy and revamp state-owned factories and distribution systems and to begin introducing its own brands.

Although their executives say they are dedicated to making their operations respond to the needs of the market, Unilever and its competitors have sometimes found it difficult to determine just what consumers do want.

on such basic questions as average income or the number of homes with washing machines. And consumers themselves sometimes seem overwhelmed by the new choices available and by the flood of advertising messages.

TAXES: New and Higher Ones Are in Store for American Business Under Proposals

(Continued from first finance page) overall strategy to ensure continued economic recovery in the short term and to put both the economy and the federal budget on sounder footing for the long term.

Once a corporation earned \$15 million, however, all of its profits would be taxed at the 36 percent rate.

The plan provides two kinds of investment tax credits, depending on a company's size. Medium-sized and large companies would get a 7 percent credit for two years for buying new equipment, but not buildings, if that were a significant proportion of what they spent in an earlier base period.

plastic product. There would be no rebate for energy used in goods that are exported.

permentation that expired in 1992, would lift the ceiling on the amount of bonds that could be sold to finance high-speed rail lines and would exempt those in the real estate business from passive loss rules that since 1986 has barred certain deductions. That would allow people in the real estate business to apply losses for buildings they were unable to sell, for example, to offset rental income those buildings earn.

Order backlog increases in 1992

By sector, 1992 and 1991 sales break down as follows:

Table with 3 columns: (in millions of French Francs), 1992, 1991. Rows include Communications systems, Energy and Transport, Electrical Engineering, etc.

Orders recorded in 1992 amounted to FF 166 billion, as compared to FF 165.3 billion in 1991. Orders were FF 4.3 billion higher than sales and resulted in an increase in the order backlog to FF 142 billion, compared to FF 137.6 billion at the end of December 1991.

Alcatel Alsthom is one of the world's largest suppliers of equipment and systems for the telecommunications, power and transport sectors. Alcatel Alsthom shares trade on the Paris Stock Exchange as well as in ADR form on the New York Stock Exchange, where prices may be accessed on Reuters Equity 2000 service under the symbol ALA.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and other details. Includes sections for EQUITY FUNDS, BOND FUNDS, and SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS.

SPORTS GOLF

The Games Presidents Play Often Link the White House to History

By Tom Callahan

Washington Post Service
"No man guilty of golf should be eligible for any office of trust or profit under the Constitution, and the families of the breed should be shipped to the white slave corral of the Argentine."

WASHINGTON — When Dwight Eisenhower was a boy in Kansas, he and a young associate took to the river like Tom and Huck to wet a line and while away a summer. "We talked about what we wanted to do when we grew up," Eisenhower recalled years later. "I told him that I wanted to be a real major league baseball player, a genuine professional like Honus Wagner. My friend said that he'd like to be president of the United States."

With less than a full smile, and more than a granule of regret, Eisenhower concluded, "Neither of us got our wish."
The torch has again passed — that Olympi-style torch that U.S. presidents have come to

carry for dreamers — and it is fair to wonder about the specimen on deck, who appears to be a jogging golfer with a horse-playing mom.

Since George Washington began throwing money around the Potomac, the athletic bent of presidents has been a matter of public interest. On top of being a rail-splitter, Abraham Lincoln was a wrestler. "Rail-splitting produced an unparalleled president in Lincoln," Mark Twain observed. "But golf hasn't produced even a good A-1 Congressman."

Both of the Roosevelts enjoyed sports. Teddy liked blasting buffaloes and bears with his lumberbus, and for resolving minor policy disputes had a boxing ring installed at the White House. By telegraph from Washington, FDR lit baseball's first night game in Cincinnati. Later, when pennant races appeared unseemly in the light of World War II, he insisted they continue for the sake of morale.

T.R. saved college football in 1905. Being a Harvard man, he was given to wearing his

crimson tie every Saturday that the team did battle, which in those days was more than an expression. The thumping violence of football came to a fortissimo at the Yale game that season, when the president happened to be in attendance. Just as Harvard, Yale and Princeton were thinking of banning the carnage outright, their leaders were summoned to Washington.

Reading them the riot act, Roosevelt said: "Do not report back to me until you have a game that is acceptable to the entire nation. You must act in the public interest. This glorious sport must be freed from brutality and foul play. The future of the Republic is dependent on what you do. The character of future generations is in your hands."

While he was at it, in consultation with Walter Camp, the president outlawed the "flying wedge" and invented the "first down."

Martha Ellen Truman was an ice skater and a shortstop who disapproved of left-handers.

When her son, Harry, was born left-handed, she turned him around much the same way Mutt Mantle did Mickey. Harry was a pliant enough child, but he had a sinister (meaning, left-handed; see Webster's) sense of mischief. As president, he signed all of his orders with the right hand but hurled most of his opening day baseballs with the left.

Richard Nixon was the first president to recommend flanker-reverse plays to favorite coaches and invite roller derby winners to the White House. He and son-in-law David Eisenhower once picked a baseball all-star team so carefully representative of the electorate (including the American Indian, Early Wynn) that it could have been a blueprint for a cabinet maker.

Nixon's vice presidents, Spiro Agnew and Gerald Ford, were the first to venture onto the pro-am circuit. Every time Agnew bonged a spectator with a tennis ball, he pleaded nolo contendere. When Ford hit bystanders with golf

balls, he formally begged their pardon. As president, he also took to skiing into avalanches.

Jimmy Carter was a long-distance runner with the endurance of a snowflake. Ronald Reagan was the old sportscaster turned Gipper, whose movie depiction of Notre Dame reprobate George Gipp tastefully left out the pool halls, the floozies, the gamblers and the smoke rings Gipp loved to blow in Knute Rockne's face.

George Bush, a first baseman from Yale, an amateur golfer related to the Walker Cup, was the sportswriters' president. He golfed with one scribe, played tennis with another, threw horseshoes with a third and fished with a fourth. He didn't seem to have any playmates of his own.

As if to remove it as quickly as possible from public view, Bush pursued his golf at warp speed. As much as he could, Vice President Dan Quayle kept his well-scrubbed sticks out of sight. "Every time we go on the road, they watch me," he muttered darkly, fingering three golf balls

like Captain Queeg. "They can't wait to catch me playing."

Now Quayle is unabashedly practicing for pro-am tournaments, and Bush has packed away both his long putter and his stopwatch. Mrs. Truman would be appalled to know that all three presidential candidates this time were left-handed, although Bill Clinton swings his Big Bertha driver from the right side. On the tee, Bush was the picture of the precisely fringed Ivy Leaguer at play. In his bulging sweat shirt, Clinton is more the aging jock railing against his graying hair and accumulating patches.

Hillary bought Bill a new set of Ping clubs for Christmas. He beheld them under the tree like a boy waking up to a catcher's mitt. It was the sweetest gift to pass between a head of state and a spouse since Dennis Thatcher got the same present from Margaret.

"You go out and play, 'uv," she told him, "and I'll run England."

U.S. Davis Cup Team Is Hit by Defections

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The United States' defense of its Davis Cup title appears to be caught between clay and a hardcourt.

Four of the best six U.S. players say they will not be on the team, with some of them citing the difficulty of squeezing in one week of play on grass between major U.S. hardcourt tournaments and the European clay court season.

"It's too much tennis for me," said Pete Sampras, the world's No. 2-ranked player, who plans to play in Scottsdale, Arizona; Indian Wells, California, and Key Biscayne, Florida, in the weeks before the March 26-28 World Group competition in Australia. He said he did not want "to fly across the world to play on grass" at a time when he is trying to oust Jim Courier from the top ranking.

Courier, Ivan Lendl and MaliVai Washington also said Wednesday they either have decided not to go or have been told they would not be on the team for the first-round competition.

Andre Agassi said Tuesday he had not committed to the team "at this point." Michael Chang, the other player in the top six, was not playing Wednesday in the U.S. Indoor Tennis Championships here and could not be reached for comment.

Derrick Rostagno, serving eight aces, beat Courier, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, Wednesday night in a first-round match at Indoor Championships. Sampras advanced with a 6-1, 7-5 victory over unseeded Tomas Enqvist, while Lendl beat Marcos Ondruska of South Africa, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The U.S. Davis Cup captain, Tom Gorman, has suggested earlier in a New York Times report that he would pick Brad Gilbert and David Wheaton to play singles and Jim Grabb and Richey Reneberg for the doubles team in Australia.

Gilbert is ranked 34th in the world, Wheaton 48th.

The United States won the 1992 Davis Cup, beating Switzerland in December's final.

Sampras said the U.S. Tennis Association will announce its

choices for the American team "in the next couple of days."

The Australian team has not yet been selected.

Players in the Key Biscayne final would not arrive in Australia until Wednesday morning and then have to play a match on a different surface on Friday. Then there would be another long flight to Europe, where they would be playing on a third surface.

"The scheduling would be the toughest part," the eighth-ranked Agassi said in Scottsdale, Arizona.

"Three different surfaces in three different time zones," Courier said he will not play for the team, but declined to explain why. "Just not going to do it," he said. "Next question."

Washington, ranked No. 17, said he would like to play for the team but has been told he will not. "I've definitely heard that," he said.

Lendl, a veteran of Davis Cup play for Czechoslovakia before he became a U.S. citizen last year, described himself as "very interested" in joining the U.S. team. But he said he told Gorman, "I haven't been feeling 100 percent healthy ... so you might find someone who can play better at the moment."

In Melbourne, the Australian Davis Cup captain, Neale Fraser, said, "We'll play and plan our tactics on whatever team they will bring."

Soccer Tickets In U.S. Are Selling Fast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Tickets for some 1994 World Cup matches are selling quickly, according to the organizing committee for the soccer tournament, and the telephone order line reported that the best seats in Giants Stadium had sold out.

Tickets for the first and second rounds are being sold in strips to insiders and those who requested mail order forms. In June, tickets will go on sale to the general public by mail and phone order.

"We are pleased to say that the response from the soccer community has been strong, and in many cases it is creating shortages in certain price categories," said Scott LeTetier, chief operating officer of World Cup USA 1994.

Tickets for Giants Stadium are expected to go quickly because that is where Italy will play two of its first-round matches if it qualifies, and its later matches if it finishes first in its group.

Tickets to later-round matches — the quarterfinals, semifinals, the third place match and the final — will be offered to the general public this autumn through a computerized "equal access" system.

If available, individual game tickets will be sold to the general public starting in February 1994, they said. (AP, Reuters)



Bo Jackson working out at the Chicago White Sox camp.

Gretzky Gets Goal, Ending Long Slump

The Associated Press

Guess what? Wayne Gretzky scored a goal.

Normally, that wouldn't be news. But the NHL's all-time leading scorer had gone 16 games — the longest drought of his career — before scoring a goal in the Los Angeles Kings' 10-5 victory over the Minnesota North Stars on Wednesday night.

"I was happy that I scored so I can stop answering questions about it," Gretzky said. "The position that I've put myself in, I'm going to gain a lot of attention, whether it be good, bad or indifferent. Obviously, just being myself I have a lot more pressure on me than most guys in this league. I've been able to understand that since I was a young kid and have accepted it."

Gretzky, only 49 goals behind Gordie Howe's 801 on the NHL's all-time goal-scoring list, had missed the season's first 39 games with a herniated disc in his upper back. He had two goals Jan. 8, his second game, but then failed to score until Wednesday night.

"I think he was a little embarrassed when he announced that it was his third goal of the season," said the Kings' coach, Barry Melrose. "But he's a consummate professional. He scored tonight and that's the only difference."

SIDELINES

2 Counts Dismissed in Johnson Suit

KALAMAZOO, Michigan (AP) — Two counts of an eight-count \$2 million suit filed against Magic Johnson by a woman who contends he gave her the AIDS virus were dismissed Thursday by U.S. District Judge Richard A. Enslin.

The one dismissed count alleged that Johnson committed fraud by failing to inform the woman that "he had engaged in a sexually active promiscuous lifestyle that put him at a high risk for becoming infected with the HIV virus."

The other count dismissed, according to court documents, alleged that Johnson was "strictly liable for transmitting the HIV virus to (the woman) because of his abnormally dangerous and ultrahazardous activities." The judge ruled that attorneys for the woman, with whom Johnson has admitted having sex, can go forward with the other six counts in the suit.

Japanese Are 1-2-3 in Nordic Skiing

FALUN, Sweden (UPI) — World Cup leader Kenji Ogawara led a 1-2-3 finish by Japanese skiers Thursday in the combined jumping competition as the World Nordic Ski Championships began in a snowstorm.

Ogawara overcame a ragged first jump of 70 meters on the normal hill at Lignet sports complex to finish with 222.2 points on jumps of 84 and 93 meters in the best-of-three jumps event.

He will start 26 seconds ahead of teammate Masashi Abe in the handicap-start 15-kilometer race Friday. Abe was second in the jumping portion of the two-day event with 218.2 points, with Takao Kono third in the field of 59 skiers with 213.3.

Stars Are Eclipsed in Malaysian Golf

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Defending champion Vijay Singh of Fiji, two Americans and a South Korean outscored stars Ian Woosnam and Mark McNulty and took the first round lead Thursday in the Malaysian Open Golf Championship.

Singh, Eric Meeks and Gary Webb of the United States and Kim Jong Duck of South Korea shot 5-under-par 67 on the 6,941-yard course at the Royal Selangor Golf Club.

Woosnam, of Wales, who is being paid a special \$200,000 appearance fee, was three strokes behind at 70. McNulty, of Zimbabwe, who is being paid \$100,000, shot 71.

Cowboys-Bills Rematch in London

DALLAS (AP) — It won't be as good as another shot at the Super Bowl, but the Buffalo Bills will get a rematch against the Dallas Cowboys in an exhibition game Aug. 8 in London.

It will be the Super Bowl champions' second trip overseas in as many years. Dallas began last season with a 34-23 loss to the Houston Oilers in Tokyo. The Chicago Bears beat the Cowboys 17-6 in London in 1986.

Georgetown University, which began playing football in 1887, will return to Division I competition after a 42-year hiatus by joining the new Division I-AA Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference.

For the Record

Carl Woodward of the United States has been suspended 18 months by the Swedish Basketball Federation for using banned amphetamines. (APF)

Quotable

Ray Floyd on his physical fitness program: "It's an hour or two a day, and it isn't any fun. Any of us can tell you it's not something we look forward to. But if we're to be competitive with men much younger, it's something we have to do."

Chi Chi Rodriguez on physical fitness: "I look at the animals. The alligator sleeps almost all the time. The turtle, when it moves, it moves very, very slow. You know what? The turtle and the alligator, they live longer than any other animals."

DENNIS THE MENACE



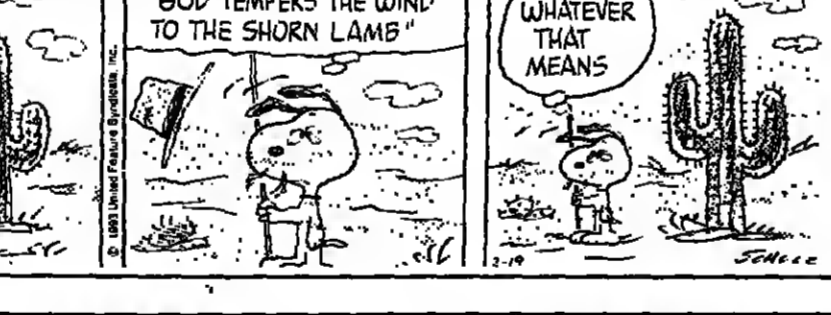
"Is it getting boring in here or is it just me?"

PEANUTS



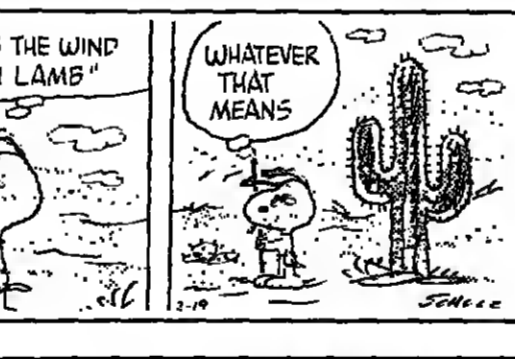
"WE SHEPHERDS HAVE A FAVORITE SAYING."

BLONDIE



"MR. DITHESE DAGWOOD WON'T BE IN TODAY. HE HAS THE SNIFFLES."

WIZARD of ID



"SIX O'CLOCK AND TIME FOR THE WEATHER."

REX MORGAN



"THIS IS A LOT OF JUNK TO CARRY AROUND, MISS GALE!"

CALVIN AND HOBBES



"LOOK AT THIS! THIS IS THE BIGGEST STICKBALL IN THE WORLD!"

BEETLE BAILEY



"I'M GIVING UP THIS STUPID GAME!"

DOONESBURY



"I JUST HOPE HE GOT MY ORDER RIGHT. HE SOUNDS A LITTLE OUT OF IT."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form a name of a well-known item. To form the name, you may use any of the letters in the words.

GEBOF
WORNC
VIRFED
ANTUSE

How arrange the coded letters to form the name of the item? Write your answer in the space provided.

Answer here: A _____

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication.

Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

سكرا من الاميل

SPORTS

Even Pros Can Need Psychologist's Help

By Harvey Araton

NEW YORK — Twice in five months, Chuck Daly has taken his New Jersey Nets on the road to play the Detroit Pistons...

Daly and his former robo rebounder have a special rapport, which speaks well of the coach, but raises a serious question of why Rodman's emotional health must in part be dependent on the Nets being in town.

On Page 68 of the National Basketball Association's 1992-93 official guide, there is a listing of the Pistons' administration, various coaches and legal counsels...

Not long ago, Orlando's Brian Williams said he was suffering from clinical depression and had attempted suicide by taking an overdose of pills.

THE LAKERS' Sam Perkins recently told a reporter for The Orange County Register that he, too, was extremely depressed.

What, exactly, are these teams trying to hide from, or cover up? That their players are vulnerable human beings?

Surprisingly, Gardner reports, the sport of high sticks and goons has several teams, including the New York Rangers, which use psychologists proactively.

NBA stars seem more and more like tennis players, millionaires before adulthood, individuals transcendent of the game.

Tennis players need, and usually seek, the help they get on the court. In the NBA, where the most successful coaches like Phil Jackson and Pat Riley are covering the windows of the practice gym...

That's how the Mets' former manager, Davey Johnson, viewed the team's psychiatrist, Dr. Allan Lans. But when Darryl Strawberry pulled a gun on his wife three winters ago in Los Angeles...

Didn't anyone learn from that?



Patrick Ewing, blocking a shot taken by the Hornets' Larry Johnson, scored 43 points for the Knicks.

Ewing and Starks Show Hornets How It's Done

By Clifton Brown

NEW YORK Times Service CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — When the Charlotte Hornets set a track-meet pace, Patrick Ewing and John Starks responded with a remarkable finishing kick.

Ewing had a season-high 43 points. Starks had career highs in both points (39) and assists (13).

Together, they led the Knicks to a scintillating come-from-behind victory, 124-116, on Wednesday night in the Charlotte Coliseum.

It was an extraordinary showing

The NBA All-Stars on TV

These are the countries, and stations, according to the National Basketball Association, in which Sunday's NBA All-Star Game will be telecast either live or on tape delay.

The game, to be played in Salt Lake City, is to start at approximately 2300 GMT. Please check local listings for time and date of the telecast in your area.

EUROPE Armenia, Russian TV; Austria, Sportkanal; Azores, AFRTS; Belgium, BRITN; Bulgaria, BTV; Belarus, Russian TV; Croatia, AFRTS; Czech Republic, Cyst/Screensport; Denmark, Screensport; Estonia, Russian TV; Finland, Screensport; France, Canal Plus; Germany, Vox/Sportkanal; Greece, Mega Channel; Greenland, AFRTS; Hungary, MTV/Screensport; Iceland, Icelandic TV/Channel 2; Ireland, RTE/Screensport; Italy, TeleMonteCarlo; Latvia, Russian TV; Lithuania, Russian TV; Luxembourg, SportNet; Moldova, Russian TV; Monaco, TeleMonteCarlo; Netherlands, SportNet; Norway, TVNorge/Screensport; Poland, Channel 1; Portugal, RTP; Romania, TVR; Russia, Russian TV; Slovakia, STV/Screensport; Slovenia, TV Slovenija; Spain, TVE 2; Sweden, TV3/Screensport; Switzerland, Screensport; Ukraine, Russian TV; United Kingdom, ITV/Screensport.

ASIA/PACIFIC Australia, TEN Network; China CCTV; Guam, ESPN International; Hong Kong, TVB; Indonesia, RCTI; Japan, NHK-DBS/JSC; Kyrgyzstan, Russian TV; Malaysia, TV3; New Zealand, TV3/Sky Network; Philippines, Repub. Broadcasting Systems; Singapore, SBC; South Korea, SBS, AFRTS; Taiwan, TV; Thailand, IBC.

AMERICAS Argentina, Channel 9; Bahamas, ZNS-13; Barbados, ESPN International; Bolivia, JES/ESPN International; Brazil, Bandeirantes; Canada, NBC; Chile, Channel 11; Colombia, ESPN International; Costa Rica, Channel 11; Cuba, AFRTS; Dominican Republic, RTVD; Ecuador, Channel 2; El Salvador, Canal 4; French Guyana, ESPN International; Guatemala, ESPN International; Honduras, Canal 5; Mexico, Inveision; Nicaragua, Channel 2; Panama, Channel 2; Paraguay, ESPN International; Peru, Canal 13; Puerto Rico, WJLI, Trinitad, T&T TV; United States, NBC/TNT; Uruguay, Canal 4; Venezuela, Venision-Channel 4.

AFRICA Angola, TPA; Botswana, BOP TV; Burkina Faso, TNS; Cape Verde, CTV; Gabon, Canal Plus Africa; Guinea Bissau, GBS; Ivory Coast, Canal Plus Africa; Tunisia, Canal Plus Africa; Uganda, Channel 9 CTV.

MIDWEST/CENTRAL ASIA Azerbaijan, Russian TV; Israel, ICP; Kazakhstan, Russian TV; Kuwait, Kuwait TV; Lebanon, Middle East TV; Oman, Oman TV; Saudi Arabia, Amzco Channel 3/Saudi TV; Tajikistan, Russian TV; Turkey, Show TV; Turkmenistan, Russian TV; United Arab Emirates, UAE TV; Uzbekistan, Russian TV.

Seton Hall, Hitting Its Stride, Downs St. John's

The Associated Press

By Big East Conference standards, it has been a down year. Georgetown is not ranked. Neither is Syracuse, which is on probation. Connecticut has a disappointing record. So has Seton Hall.

Until now, ... The No. 16 Pirates showed Wednesday night why some had projected them as a semifinal team in the NCAA tournament as they rallied from a 14-point deficit in the second half and beat No. 25 St. John's, 95-85, in overtime.

Terry Dehere scored a career-high 41 points and became the conference's career 3-point leader as Seton Hall tied St. John's for first place in the Big East.

"Believe me, my guys were trying to guard him, but he was just unbelievable," said St. John's coach, Brian Mahoney. "We saw the Seton Hall team everybody's been waiting for."

Dehere scored nine points as the Pirates overcame a 65-51 deficit in the last 10:28 of regulation at Madison Square Garden.

Dehere hit three 3-pointers in overtime and was 6-for-11 from long range. He set the Big East record with his 14th 3-pointer.

"It just shows that hard work really pays off," he said. "When you're shooting all alone in the gym you wonder when all this pays off."

Seton Hall (19-6, 9-4) has struggled to be consistent this season, often playing a poor game after a good one.

St. John's (14-7, 9-4), meanwhile, was picked to finish ninth in the conference in a preseason coaches' poll.

Shawnelle Scott led the Redmen with 20 points and 19 rebounds. No. 1 Indiana 93, Illinois 72, Cal-Berkeley scored 29 points and sparked an early spurt that led Indiana to its 28th straight home victory, the longest streak in the nation.

Illinois (15-8, 8-3) trailed by 21 points at halftime. The Hoosiers (23-2, 12-0) are off to the best start in the Big Ten by any team since the 1976 Indiana squad, which went 18-0 in conference play for the second straight year.

No. 2 Kentucky 87, South Carolina 66. Tony Delk scored a season-best 18 points for Kentucky (19-2, 9-2 Southeastern Conference), playing at home. Delk made five of six shots, with two 3-pointers leading an 8-0 run in the second half that beat South Carolina (13-9, 5-7).

No. 3 North Carolina 80, Clemson 67. North Carolina (21-3, 10-2 ACC) beat Clemson for the 39th straight time at home behind Eric Mouttray's 22 points. Chris Witney made eight 3-point shots, one short of the ACC record held by Dennis Scott, and finished with 24 points for Clemson (12-9, 2-9).

No. 5 Michigan 80, Penn State 70. Chris Webber scored 20 points and Michigan (20-4, 9-3 Big Ten) built a double-digit lead early and won on its first trip to Penn State. The Nittany Lions (6-14, 1-10) have dropped eight in row, their longest streak since 1984.

Oklahoma 80, No. 6 Kansas 77. Terry Evans hit the Big Eight career record for 3-pointers and Oklahoma (17-7, 5-4 Big Eight) handed Kansas (20-4, 7-2) its first home conference loss in three years.

Evans broke Steve Henson's mark with his 241st 3-pointer early in the first half. Evans finished with 26 points and made 6 of 10 3-point shots as the Sooners won on the road for the first time this season, and did it without star center Bryan Salter, who has pneumonia.

No. 8 Cincinnati 72, South Florida 58. Nick Van Ekel, Corie Blount and Curtis Boetic kicked a 15-0 spree early in the second half and Cincinnati (19-2) won on the road for its 17th victory in 18 games.

No. 9 Florida State 72, North Carolina State 71. Sam Cassell and Rodney Dohard each scored 18 points and the visiting Seminoles (20-6, 10-2 ACC), playing without two suspended starters, held on to win its seventh straight.

Florida State was minus its leading scorer, Bob Sura, and its top rebounder, Doug Edwards, both suspended on game for missing class.

North Carolina State (18-4, 1-10) had two in a row, its longest streak of the season. The Wolfpack made two 3-point shots in the last 11 seconds, accounting for the close final score.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

good one. St. John's (14-7, 9-4), meanwhile, was picked to finish ninth in the conference in a preseason coaches' poll.

Shawnelle Scott led the Redmen with 20 points and 19 rebounds. No. 1 Indiana 93, Illinois 72, Cal-Berkeley scored 29 points and sparked an early spurt that led Indiana to its 28th straight home victory, the longest streak in the nation.

Illinois (15-8, 8-3) trailed by 21 points at halftime. The Hoosiers (23-2, 12-0) are off to the best start in the Big Ten by any team since the 1976 Indiana squad, which went 18-0 in conference play for the second straight year.

Evans broke Steve Henson's mark with his 241st 3-pointer early in the first half. Evans finished with 26 points and made 6 of 10 3-point shots as the Sooners won on the road for the first time this season, and did it without star center Bryan Salter, who has pneumonia.

No. 8 Cincinnati 72, South Florida 58. Nick Van Ekel, Corie Blount and Curtis Boetic kicked a 15-0 spree early in the second half and Cincinnati (19-2) won on the road for its 17th victory in 18 games.

No. 9 Florida State 72, North Carolina State 71. Sam Cassell and Rodney Dohard each scored 18 points and the visiting Seminoles (20-6, 10-2 ACC), playing without two suspended starters, held on to win its seventh straight.

Florida State was minus its leading scorer, Bob Sura, and its top rebounder, Doug Edwards, both suspended on game for missing class.

North Carolina State (18-4, 1-10) had two in a row, its longest streak of the season. The Wolfpack made two 3-point shots in the last 11 seconds, accounting for the close final score.

Under NCAA rules, an athlete who competes in organized sports in the 12-month period after turning age 20, but before enrolling full time in college, loses a year of eligibility.

Popa was 22 Thursday. He turned 20 during the 1991 season at Fork Union.

According to Bob Oliver, the NCAA's director of legislative services, the rule has no exemption for international players.

No one did more damage than Ewing and Starks. Now the Knicks, who have won nine of their last 10, can only hope that the All-Star break does not break their momentum.

Magie 111, Nuggets 99; Shaquille O'Neal had 24 points and 18 rebounds, and Orlando used a 16-point run to start the second half against post-shooting Denver.

Bulls 114, Jazz 96; Michael Jordan scored 27 points in three quarters on his 30th birthday, then took the final period off in Chicago as the Bulls won for the seventh time in nine games.

Heat 111, Pistons 107; Glen Rice scored 33 points and Miami withstood a late 3-point barrage to beat Detroit, handing the Pistons their 11th consecutive road loss.

Isiah Thomas played only a minute in the second half before leaving the Pistons lineup for good with a strained Achilles' tendon. The Pistons also lost Orlando Worldridge, who fractured a hand against a backboard in the third quarter.

In other games, The Associated Press reported: Magic 111, Nuggets 99; Shaquille O'Neal had 24 points and 18 rebounds, and Orlando used a 16-point run to start the second half against post-shooting Denver.

Bulls 114, Jazz 96; Michael Jordan scored 27 points in three quarters on his 30th birthday, then took the final period off in Chicago as the Bulls won for the seventh time in nine games.

7-3 Romanian At Miami Has Rule Problem

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Constantin Popa, the 7-foot, 3-inch (2.21-meter) Romanian sophomore center for the University of Miami, will lose his senior year of eligibility unless an NCAA rule is successfully appealed.

Popa played a year at Fork Union Military Academy in Virginia.

Under NCAA rules, an athlete who competes in organized sports in the 12-month period after turning age 20, but before enrolling full time in college, loses a year of eligibility.

Popa was 22 Thursday. He turned 20 during the 1991 season at Fork Union.

According to Bob Oliver, the NCAA's director of legislative services, the rule has no exemption for international players.

No one did more damage than Ewing and Starks. Now the Knicks, who have won nine of their last 10, can only hope that the All-Star break does not break their momentum.

Magie 111, Nuggets 99; Shaquille O'Neal had 24 points and 18 rebounds, and Orlando used a 16-point run to start the second half against post-shooting Denver.

Bulls 114, Jazz 96; Michael Jordan scored 27 points in three quarters on his 30th birthday, then took the final period off in Chicago as the Bulls won for the seventh time in nine games.

Heat 111, Pistons 107; Glen Rice scored 33 points and Miami withstood a late 3-point barrage to beat Detroit, handing the Pistons their 11th consecutive road loss.

Isiah Thomas played only a minute in the second half before leaving the Pistons lineup for good with a strained Achilles' tendon. The Pistons also lost Orlando Worldridge, who fractured a hand against a backboard in the third quarter.

In other games, The Associated Press reported: Magic 111, Nuggets 99; Shaquille O'Neal had 24 points and 18 rebounds, and Orlando used a 16-point run to start the second half against post-shooting Denver.

Bulls 114, Jazz 96; Michael Jordan scored 27 points in three quarters on his 30th birthday, then took the final period off in Chicago as the Bulls won for the seventh time in nine games.

Heat 111, Pistons 107; Glen Rice scored 33 points and Miami withstood a late 3-point barrage to beat Detroit, handing the Pistons their 11th consecutive road loss.

Isiah Thomas played only a minute in the second half before leaving the Pistons lineup for good with a strained Achilles' tendon. The Pistons also lost Orlando Worldridge, who fractured a hand against a backboard in the third quarter.

In other games, The Associated Press reported: Magic 111, Nuggets 99; Shaquille O'Neal had 24 points and 18 rebounds, and Orlando used a 16-point run to start the second half against post-shooting Denver.

Bulls 114, Jazz 96; Michael Jordan scored 27 points in three quarters on his 30th birthday, then took the final period off in Chicago as the Bulls won for the seventh time in nine games.

Heat 111, Pistons 107; Glen Rice scored 33 points and Miami withstood a late 3-point barrage to beat Detroit, handing the Pistons their 11th consecutive road loss.

Isiah Thomas played only a minute in the second half before leaving the Pistons lineup for good with a strained Achilles' tendon. The Pistons also lost Orlando Worldridge, who fractured a hand against a backboard in the third quarter.

King Ups Demands for Lewis Bout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The signing of a contract for the scheduled May 8 title fight in Las Vegas between WBC heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis and Tony Tucker has been delayed because of financial demands by promoter Don King.

Under WBC rules, Lewis is entitled to 80 percent of the \$12.6 million purse for making his defense in the challenger's home country. But Lewis's manager, Frank Maloney, said Thursday that King, Tucker's promoter, was demanding a 75-25 split.

The deadline for signing the contract had been set for Friday, but Maloney said it was unlikely the deal will be completed by then. He said the WBC had decided to vote on whether to accept King's demands.

Despite the wrangling, Maloney said, the fight should go ahead as scheduled.

"I'm sure Don King will come up with something else next week," Maloney added.

Riddick Bowe, the WBA and IBF heavyweight champion, took off Wednesday night from New York on his around-the-world goodwill trip without knowing who his next opponent will be.

Bowe's manager, Rock Newman, said that he had spoken briefly with Evander Holyfield's representative, Hammer, but that the discussion "didn't advance far enough for me to make an offer."

Holyfield, who lost his title in November to Bowe and wants a rematch, reportedly spent Wednesday holding meetings in Atlanta as he attempts to assemble a new group of advisers. "Where there is a phone, a deal can be made," said Newman, shortly before boarding a flight to Johannesburg with Bowe. "I really don't know. It could go either way."

On his two-week trip, Bowe is scheduled to meet with Nelson Mandela, help distribute medical supplies in Somalia, meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome and visit U.S. troops in Germany.

Bowe's traveling party included his own film crew, a personal photographer and a publicist, according to Newman.

AP, WP

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, and Pacific Division. Lists teams like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Washington, Chicago, Charlotte, Atlanta, Indiana, Detroit, Milwaukee.

Major College Scores

Table with columns for EAST, Midwest, and WESTERN CONFERENCE. Lists college basketball scores like Bucknell 85, Navy 41, Colgate 72, Fordham 54, Holy Cross 85, Lafayette 61, etc.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Patrick Division and Wales Conference. Lists NHL team standings like Pittsburgh, Washington, New Jersey, NY Rangers, Philadelphia.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

California—Signed Gene Nelson, pitcher, to minor league contract. Chicago White Sox—Acquired Kevin Belcher, outfielder, from Texas Rangers for Ever Stover, infielder.

SOCCER

International Friendly: Russia 2, El Salvador 1.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 7)

BELLE EPOCH ESCORT SERVICE LONDON • PARIS 071 937 8822 Credit Cards Welcome

MERCEDES LONDON ESCORT AGENCY MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED TEL: (071) 381 6466

ESCORTS & GUIDES GENEVA & PARIS... MADRID IMPACT ESCORT AND GUIDE SERVICE... ZURICH... YVETTE LONDON... INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE... IMPRESSIONS NYC Escort Service... CHATELAIN ESCORT SERVICE... ESCORT SERVICE

ESCORTS & GUIDES

NEVERLY HILLS ESCORT SERVICE London & Worldwide... ZURICH... GENEVA & PARIS... MADRID IMPACT ESCORT AND GUIDE SERVICE... ZURICH... YVETTE LONDON... INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE... IMPRESSIONS NYC Escort Service... CHATELAIN ESCORT SERVICE... ESCORT SERVICE

EXCEPTIONAL ESCORT SERVICE London & Worldwide... ITALY • PARIS • COTE D'AZUR... FRANKFURT & AREA... RICKY - LONDON

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

POSTCARD

Cappuccino and Cursors

By John Boudreau
Washington Post Service
SAN FRANCISCO—Flat Top slips into the café, a smoky bohemian scene with scruffy walls and posters announcing a protest against U.S. intervention in Somalia. Here, the clothing color of choice is black and everyone looks like a poet.

Dario Fo Wades Into the New World

By Ken Shulman
NAPLES—He has been both a dominator and innovator in Italian theater for 42 years. He is the author of more than 70 stage dramas and is Italy's best-selling playwright abroad. His plays have been performed in 52 countries. Yet the statistic of which Dario Fo seems proudest is the number 40, representing the times he has been dragged into court by someone who took umbrage at his biting social and political satire.



Former judo champion of Lombardy Dario Fo discovering America in three hours.

Has Oscar Nomination Blown a Deep Secret?
Have Academy Award nominators spoiled "The Crying Game" game? The Irish thriller, a surprise art-house hit, collected six Academy Award nominations. Warning: If you haven't seen the movie you may not want to read any further. But "Crying Game" fans will understand why the selection of Jaye Davidson as best supporting actor could ruin the shocking plot twist. The director, Neil Jordan, conceded that the nomination had made the revelation a "fair accomplishment," but the distributor, Miramax Films, is trying to keep lips sealed. "I'm begging," Harvey Weinstein, co-chairman of Miramax, said in a call to The Associated Press. "You're not hurting me financially. You're ruining the movie for audiences."

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, and Latin America. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from Feb. 18.

BOOKS

THE PUZZLE PEOPLE: Memoirs of a Transplant Surgeon
By Thomas E. Starzl. 364 pages. \$24.95. University of Pittsburgh.
Reviewed by Myra Sklarew
THOMAS STARZL writes earlily in his memoirs: "At a meeting in Capri not long ago, I was asked by an Italian journalist, 'Do you think that in the next decade a puzzle man with a heart, liver and pancreas taken from other human beings might be feasible?'"

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
RELATIVELY new idea that is gaining in popularity is the Continuous Fairs. It was introduced at the 1990 world championships, and gives a prize for overall performance in a series of minor games at a tournament. This is now being tried in American tournaments, and the Continuous winner at the Tri-State Regional Championship last month was Joan Dziekanski of Manhattan, New York, who works at the Beverly Club.

BRIDGE

Bridge game information including a hand diagram, bidding sequence, and a list of access numbers for AT&T services.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service. Features a clock image and the text: "Now good news can travel even faster." Includes a list of international access numbers and the AT&T logo.